Cyclic ketals. I. Condensation products of glycerol with haloacetones and acetol. V. V. Evlampiev. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 2041-4(1937); cf. *C. A.* 31, 8510[4], and preceding abstr.—The investigation was begun with the condensation of glycerol (I) with substituted acetones by a modified Fischer method (*Ber.* 28, 1169 (1895)). A mixt. of I with 2 parts of a ketone (except with $ClCH_2COMe$) and a catalyst was shaken to a stable emulsion, and, after pptg. the catalyst, the reaction mixt. was extd. with Et_2O and filtered. The Et_2O residue was vacuum-distd. for sepn. from unaltered I. Anhyd. I (10 g.) with 50 g. $MeCOCH_2Cl$, 1% HCl and 4 g. Na_2SO_4 was shaken for 12 hrs., the HCl was removed with $PbCO_3$ and filtered, giving 55% (10 g.) *chloroisopropylideneglycerol*, b_{12} 127.8°, d_0^{20} 1.2750, d_{20}^{20} 1.2570, n_D^{20} 1.469, M. R.D 39.62 (calcd. 37.38). The *Br compd.* (78.8% yield), b_{11} 133-4°, d_0^{20} 1.512, d_{20}^{20} 1.5008, n_D^{20} 1.492, M. R.D 40.54 (calcd. 40.28). The *I compd.* (64% yield), b_{11} 139-41°, contaminated by I. *Acetohydroxyisopropylideneglycerol*, b_{11} 148.5-9°, d_0^{20} 1.2016, d_{20}^{20} 1.1868, n_D^{20} 1.4532, M. R.D 43.31 (calcd. 43.4), was prepd. in 41% yield from acetol acetate with HCl and Na_2SO_4, and in 57% yield with HCl and $ZnCl_2$. This hydrolyzed with $Ca(OH)_2$ gave *hydroxyisopropylideneglycerol*, b_{11} 153°, d_0^{20} 1.2303, d_{20}^{20} 1.2173, n_D^{20} 1.4656, M. R.D 33.67 (calcd. 34.04). The structure of these compds. is being investigated. Fifteen references.

Chas. Blanc

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

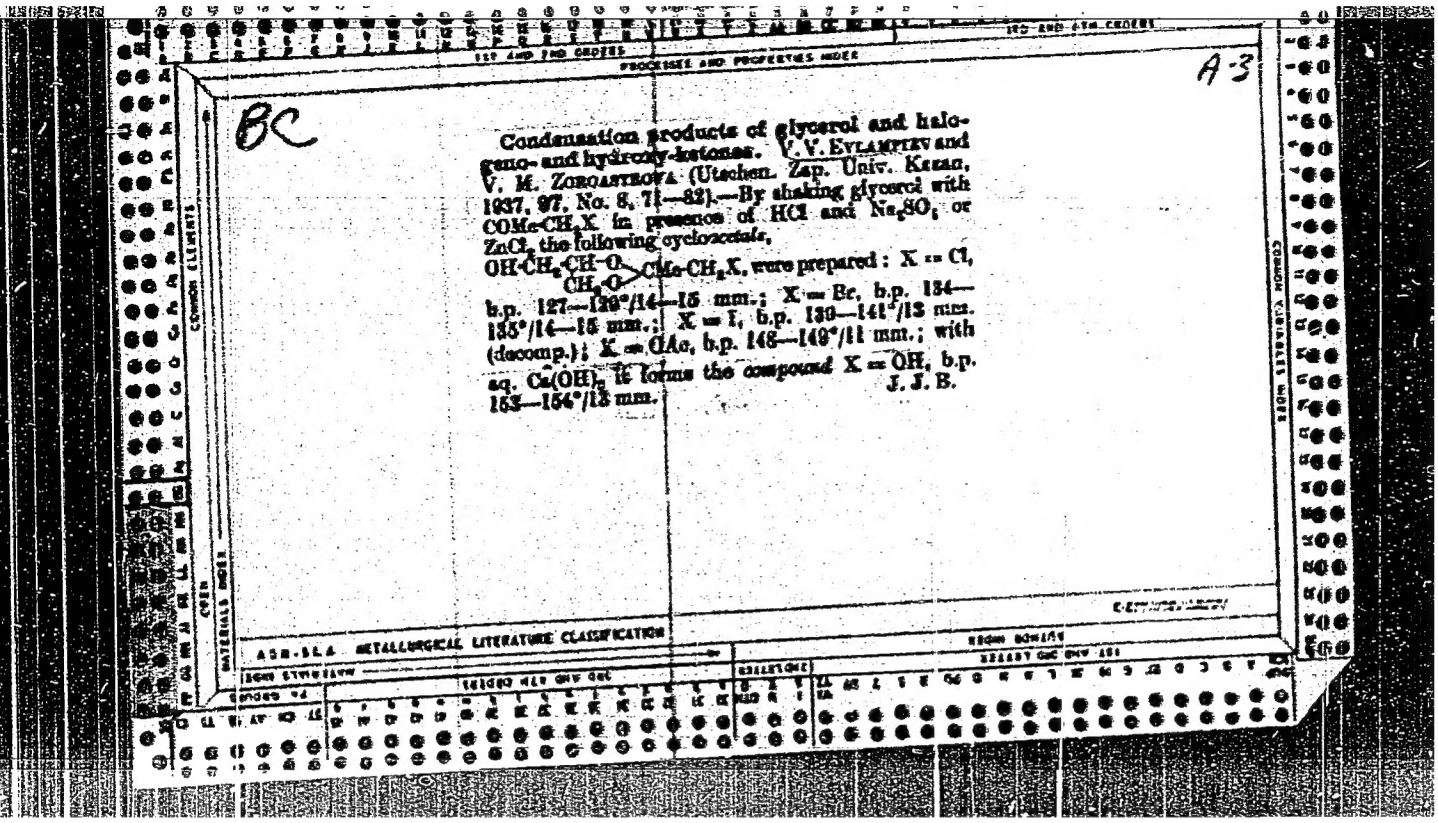
BC

A-3

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Reaction between dichlorodiphenylmethane and salts of organic acids as a method of preparation of anhydrides of organic acids. V. V. Evlampiev and N. P. Gurianov (Utchen. Zap. Univ. Kazan, 1937, 97, No. 8, 55—60).—CPh_2Cl_2 on warming with AgOAc without solvent to 100° or on mixing with AgOAc in light petroleum at room temp. gives $COPh_2$ and Ac_2O, presumably through the unstable ester $CPh_2(OAc)_2$. The yield is high. Analogous reactions are also possible with NaOAc, $Pr^{\alpha}CO_2Na$, NaOBz, $(CH_2\cdot CO_2Na)_2$, and Na palmitate. CPh_2Cl_2 and HCO_2Na give $COPh_2$, HCO_2H, HCl, etc. J. J. B.

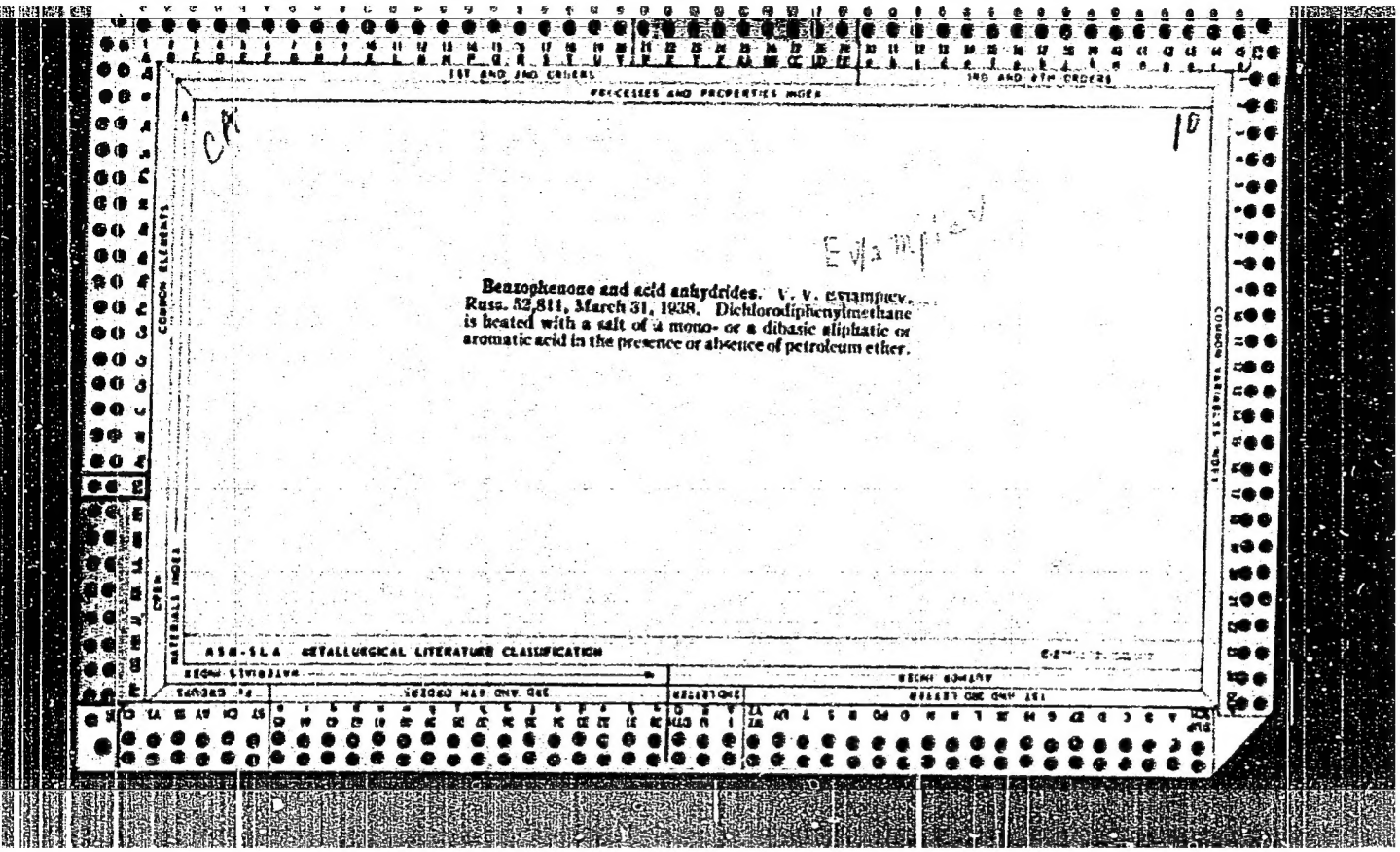
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BC

A-3

Condensation products of glycerol and halogeno- and hydroxy-ketones. V. V. EVLAMPIEV and V. M. ZOROASTROVA (Utschen. Zap. Univ. Kazan, 1937, 97, No. 8, 71—82).—By shaking glycerol with $COMe\cdot CH_2X$ in presence of HCl and Na_2SO_4 or $ZnCl_2$ the following cyclo-acetals, $OH\cdot CH_2\cdot CH(O\cdot CH_2\cdot COMe)\cdot CH_2\cdot O\cdot CH_2\cdot COMe\cdot CH_2X$, were prepared: X = Cl, b.p. 127—129°/14—15 mm.; X = Br, b.p. 134—135°/14—15 mm.; X = I, b.p. 139—141°/13 mm. (decomp.); X = OAc, b.p. 148—149°/11 mm.; with aq. $Ca(OH)_2$ it forms the compound X = OH, b.p. 153—154°/13 mm. J. J. B.



Benzophenone and acid anhydrides. V. V. Ershov. Russ. 52,811, March 31, 1938. Dichlorodiphenylmethane is heated with a salt of a mono- or a dibasic aliphatic or aromatic acid in the presence or absence of petroleum ether.

SHAPIRO, I.I.; MIKHAYLOV, D.V.; MOSINA, T.S., inzh.; YEVLAMPIYEVA, V.M., inzh.; KASHINTSEVA, L.M., inzh., red.; BLIZHEVSKIY, L.A., inzh., red.; SEREBRYAKOV, V.N., inzh., red.; KHARITONOV, A.B., inzh., red.; GLINKA, N.T., inzh., red.; KHISIN, R.I., inzh., red.; SOROKINA, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[General engineering norms for cutting conditions and time for use in the technical standardization of machining on lathes; lot production] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy rezhimov rezaniia i vremeni dlia tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia rabot na tokarnykh stankakh; serilnoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 224 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mashinostroyeniya TSentral'nogo byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Shapiro). 3. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Mikhaylov, Mosina, Yevlampiyeva). 4. Nauchno-issledovatel'skoye byuro tekhnicheskikh normativov (for Kashintseva, Blizhevskiy). 5. Stankozavod im. S.Ordzhonikidze (for Serebryakov). 6. Moskovskiy stankostroitel'nyy zavod (for Kharitonov). 7. Vsesoyuznyy proyektno-tekhnologicheskiy institut Tyazhmash (for Glinka).

(Metal cutting) (Lathes)

SHAPIRO, I.I.; MIKHAYLOV, D.V., inzh.; MOSINA, T.S., inzh.; YEVLAMPIYEVA, V.M., red.; SHANDLER, K.S., inzh.; SOROKINA, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[General engineering time norms for technical standardization of operations on lathes; small lot and piece production] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy vremeni dlia tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia rabot na tokarnykh stankakh; melkoseriinoe i edinichnoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 152 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mashinostroyeniya TSentral'nogo byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Shapiro). 3. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institut truda (for Mikhaylov, Mosina, Yevlampiyeva, Shandler). (Turning)

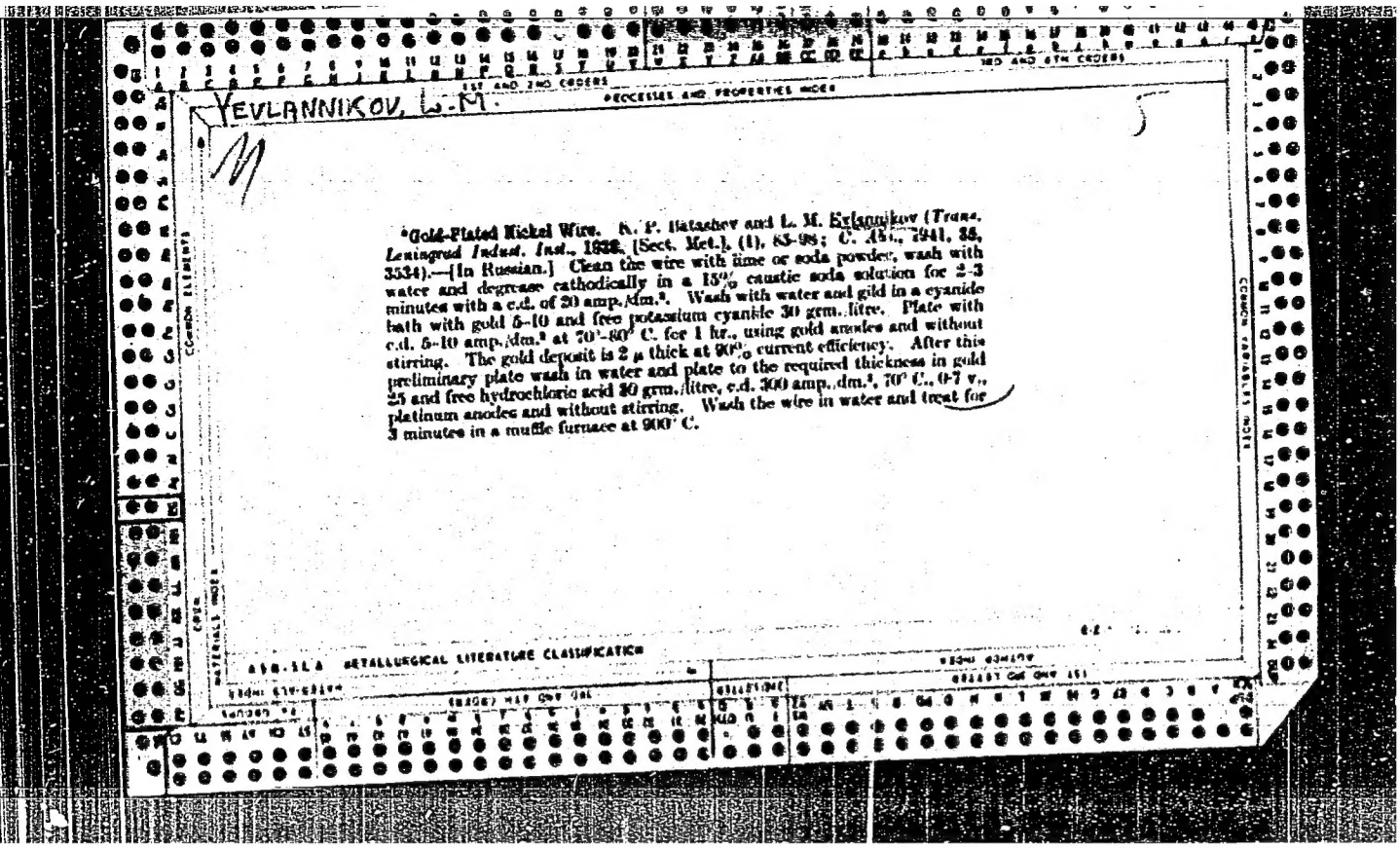
YEVLANNIKOV, L.M.

Ca

4

Nickel plate free from pinholes. L. M. Evlannikov and D. S. Neiman. *Trans. Leningrad Ind. Inst.* 1939, No. 1. *Sect. Met.* No. 1, 3-23.—When a pure electrolyte contg. 450 g./l. of $NiSO_4.7H_2O$ is used, the chief causes for pinholes in Ni plate are poor prepn. of the cathode surface and the wrong pH. Nonporous deposits firmly bonded to Fe and steel are obtained if, in cleaning, the degreased cathode surface is dipped in HCl of 20° Bé. (addn. of 5% $K_2Cr_2O_7$ is desirable) for 10 min. before plating. Optimum conditions for electrolysis are: $NiSO_4.7H_2O$ 250, $NiCl_2.6H_2O$ 8, H_3BO_3 30 and H_2O 1000 g./l.; pH 1.5-2.0; cathode c. d. 15-20 amp./sq. dm., temp. 45-50°. The peripheral speed of the cathode should be 05.0 m./min. If a stationary cathode is used, the electrolyte should be stirred. Presence of Cu in excess of 0.1 g./l. causes dark nodules in the deposit. Fe above 1 g./l. and Cd above 0.5 g./l. tend to produce hard and cracking deposits. With 1 to 100 g./l. of $MgSO_4$ mat but silver-white deposits are obtained. The min. thickness above which micropores were not observed was 25 μ. B. Z. Kamich

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



YEVLANNIKOV, L.M.

*Gold-Plated Nickel Wire. K. P. Butashev and L. M. Evlannikov (*Trans. Leningrad Indust. Inst.*, 1938, [Sect. Met.], (1), 85-98; *C. Abs.*, 1941, 35, 3534).—[In Russian.] Clean the wire with lime or soda powder, wash with water and degrease cathodically in a 15% caustic soda solution for 2-3 minutes with a c.d. of 20 amp./dm.². Wash with water and gild in a cyanide bath with gold 5–10 and free potassium cyanide 30 grm./litre. Plate with c.d. 5–10 amp./dm.² at 70°–80° C. for 1 hr., using gold anodes and without stirring. The gold deposit is 2 μ thick at 90% current efficiency. After this preliminary plate wash in water and plate to the required thickness in gold 25 and free hydrochloric acid 30 grm./litre, c.d. 300 amp./dm.², 70° C., 0·7 v., platinum anodes and without stirring. Wash the wire in water and treat for 3 minutes in a muffle furnace at 900° C.

YEVLANNIKOV, L. N.

USSR, Chemistry - Nickel Apr 51

"Problems of the Electrochemical Properties of Nickel," Yu. V. Baymakov, L. N. Yevlannikov, Leningrad Polytech Inst M. I. Kalinin

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXV, No 4, pp 483-494

Anal of electrolytic (I) and smelted (II) Ni shows H content in I is partly driven off at 400-500°C, partly at 700-1,000°; H in II only 400-500° X-ray photographs of I show solid soln of varying compn; those of II show similarity to pure Ni. Electrode

USSR/Chemistry - Nickel (Contd) Apr 51

potentials show I to have high passivity, II to be more active. Proposes H in solid penetration solution in form of protons, increasing passivity in I is atomic, not affecting electronic properties.

18or52

YUR'YEV, B.P.; YEVLANNIKOV, L.M.

Some properties of amalgam electrodes and hydrogen supertension on sodium amalgams. Trudy LPI no.188:249-256 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Amalgams) (Electrolysis)

YEVLANOV, A.; IVANOVA, N.

Modern lighting for apartments. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 13 no.2:24-25 '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

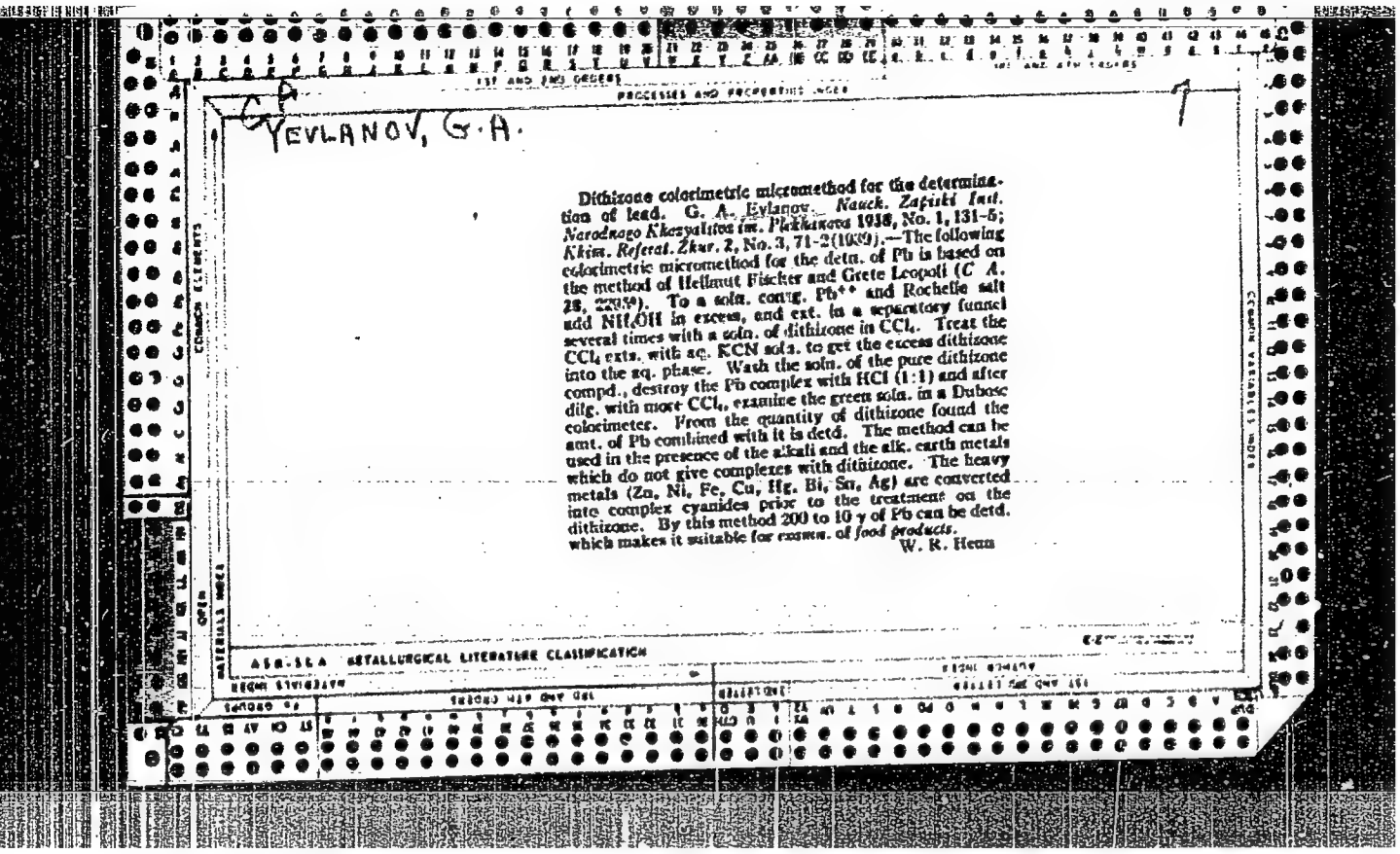
1. Rabotniki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo svetotekhnicheskogo instituta.

(Electric lighting)

LEVINA, L.Ye., inzh.; LEVINA, A.D., inzh.; YEVLANOV, A.Ya., inzh.

Results of the work of the Central Art and Technology Council attached to the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Lighting Engineering. Svetotekhnika 8 no.6:27-28 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy svetotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Electric lighting)



YEVLANOV, G.A.

Dithizone colorimetric micromethod for the determination of lead. G. A. Evlanov. *Nauch. Zapiski Inst. Narodnago Khozyaistva im. Plekhanova* 1938, No. 1, 131–5; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 2, No. 3, 71–2(1939).—The following colorimetric micromethod for the detn. of Pb is based on the method of Hellmut Fischer and Grete Leopoli (*C. A.* 28, 2293⁹). To a soln. contg. Pb^{++} and Rochelle salt add NH_4OH in excess, and ext. in a separatory funnel several times with a soln. of dithizone in CCl_4. Treat the CCl_4 exts. with aq. KCN soln. to get the excess dithizone into the aq. phase. Wash the soln. of the pure dithizone compd., destroy the Pb complex with HCl (1:1) and after dilg. with more CCl_4, examine the green soln. in a Dubosc colorimeter. From the quantity of dithizone found the amt. of Pb combined with it is detd. The method can be used in the presence of the alkali and the alk. earth metals which do not give complexes with dithizone. The heavy metals (Zn, Ni, Fe, Cu, Hg, Bi, Sn, Ag) are converted into complex cyanides prior to the treatment on the dithizone. By this method 200 to 10 γ of Pb can be detd. which makes it suitable for examn. of *food products*.

W. R. Henn

YEVLANOV, G. A.

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Thermal Dissociation of Crystal Hydrates and Crystal Ammoniates of Certain Groups of Mineral Salts." Dr Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of National Economy imeni G. V. Plekhanov, 25 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 16 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

YEVLANOV, G.A.

Thermal dissociation of nickel chloride hexaammoniate and hexahydrate. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.1:3-7 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskaya vysshaya partiynaya shkola, kafedra promyshlennoy tekhnologii.

(Nickel compounds) (Thermochemistry)

L 1[illegible] EWT m [illegible]--AS--RM, T

ACCESSION NR: AP3002407 S/0153/63/006/002/0341/0343

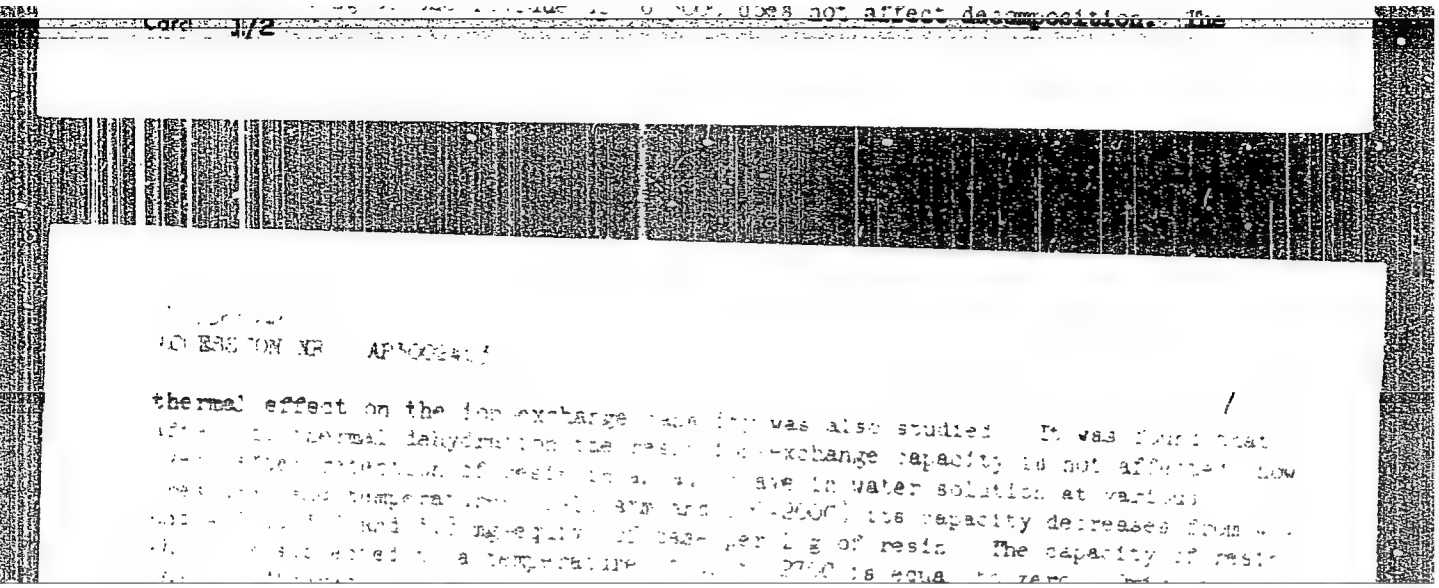
AUTHOR: Yevlanov, G. A.; Saf'yanova, V. Ye.

TITLE: Thermal stability of the ion-exchange resin KY-1

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 6, no. 2, 1963, 341-343

TOPIC TAGS: thermal stability KY-1 resin, stoichiometric property, KY-1 ion-exchange resin

ABSTRACT: The object of this investigation is to study the thermal properties of [illegible] ion-exchange resin KY 1 by a thermographic method with a quantitative [illegible] of the decomposition products and autoclave investigation, with a conse[illegible] evaluation of the effect of these factors on the ion-exchange capacity. As a [illegible] the differential thermogra[illegible] ion-exchange resin KY-1 the thermal



thermal effect on the ion exchange [illegible] was also studied. It was found that [illegible] thermal dehydration the [illegible] exchange capacity is not affected. How [illegible] of resin in a [illegible] ate in water solution at various [illegible] and temperatures [illegible] 80° and 100°, its capacity decreases from [illegible] [illegible] capacity of 0.82 mg per 1 g of resin. The capacity of resin [illegible] a temperature [illegible] 270° is equal to zero [illegible]

which is subjected to a temperature of ... to 270C is equal to zero. Orig. art. ...

ASSOCIATION: Vyssnaya partiynaya shkola Kafedra promyshlennoy tekhnologii
Communist Party School of Higher Education Department of Industrial Technology

SUBMITTED: 20Dec61 DATE ACQ. 12Jul65 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

L [illegible] EWT m [illegible]--ASI--RM JT

ACCESSION NR: AP5002403 S/0153/63/006/002/0341/0343 53 54

AUTHOR: Zevlanov, G. A.; Saf'yanova, N. Ye.

TITLE: Thermal stability of the ion-exchange resin KY-1

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 6, no. 2, 1963, 341-343

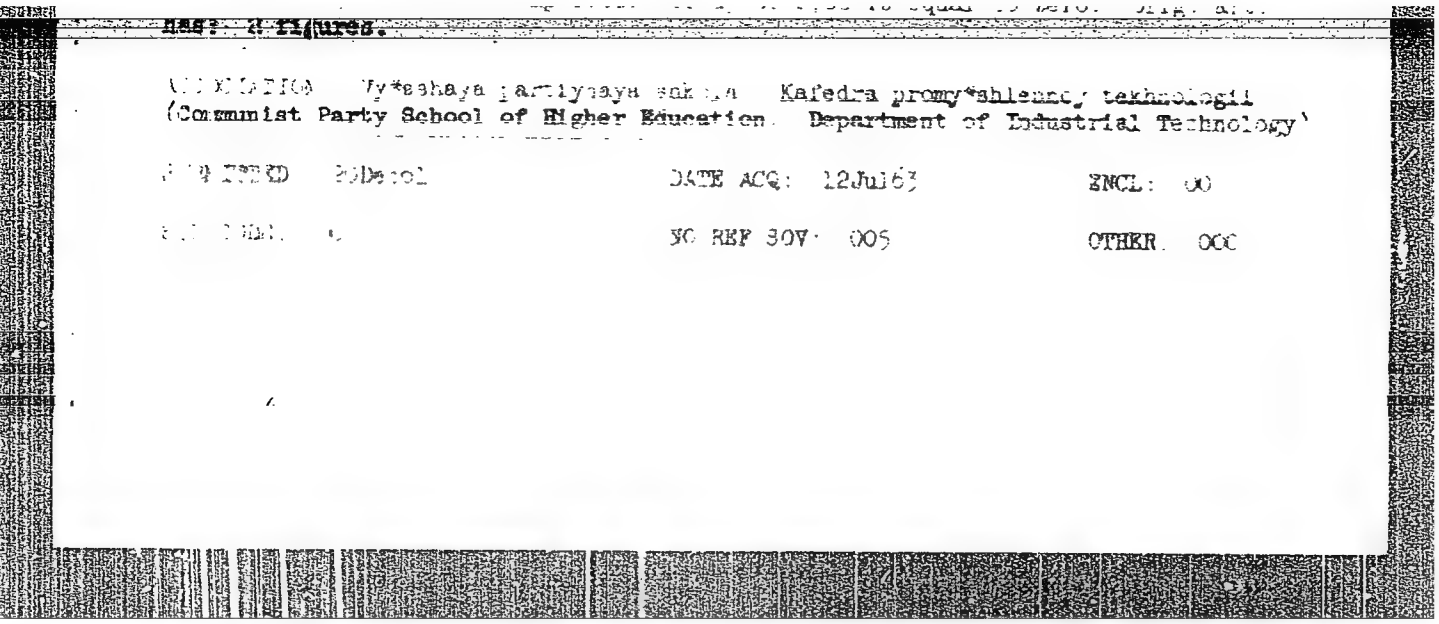
TOPIC TAGS: thermal stability, KY-1 resin, stoichiometric property, KY-1 ion-exchange resin

ABSTRACT: The object of this investigation is to study the thermal properties of [illegible] ion exchange resin KY-1 by a thermographic method with a quantitative analysis of the decomposition products, [illegible] autoclave investigation, with a subsequent evaluation of the effect of these factors on the ion-exchange capacity. As a [illegible] of the differential thermography of ion-exchange resin KY-1 the thermal

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR AP[illegible]

[illegible] was also studied. It was found that [illegible] exchange capacity is not affected. However, [illegible] resin in an autoclave in water solution at various pressures and temperatures (2-10 atm and 100-200C) its capacity decreases from [illegible] and [illegible] mg-equiv per 1 g of resin. The capacity of resin [illegible] at a temperature of [illegible] 270C is equal to zero. Orig. art.



Mag: 4 Figures.

AUTHOR: Vy*sshaya partiynaya shkola Kafedra promy*shlennoy tekhnologii (Communist Party School of Higher Education. Department of Industrial Technology)

PUBLISHED: 20Dec61 DATE ACQ: 12Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUBJECT: GC REF NOV: 005 OTHER: 000

YEVLANOV, G.M., inzh.; FEDOREKOV, I.A., inzh.

New design of contact network supports. Transp. stroi. 9 no.11: 31-34 N '59
(Electric lines--Poles)

ACC NR: AP5027069 EWT(m)/T EWP(t)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/005/0071/0073

AUTHOR: Klyukvina, Ye. P.; Chaykovskiy, V. G.; Nikol'skiy, A. P.; Yevlanov, I. Ya. 21

ORG: none

TITLE: Construction and technical characteristics of a proportional counter

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1965, 71-73

TOPIC TAGS: gas discharge counter, proportional counter

ABSTRACT: A proportional counter designed for detection of 1--10-kev x-radiation is described. To meet the requirement of a large-area input aperture of minimum thickness, the design contains a cathode equipped with two 10-u Al film apertures 25 x 16 mm each. To reduce attenuation of fluorescent radiation by the surrounding air, the counter itself is placed in a vacuum while the remainder of the unit is subjected to normal atmospheric pressure. Provisions are made for connecting the output of the counter to a scintillation counter. The active elements of the counter are a stainless steel cylindrical cathode 25 mm in diameter, and a [illegible] diameter wire anode [illegible]

L 4968-66

ACC NR: AP5027009

O

tion is limited by the inadequate attenuating properties of the argon gas; for soft

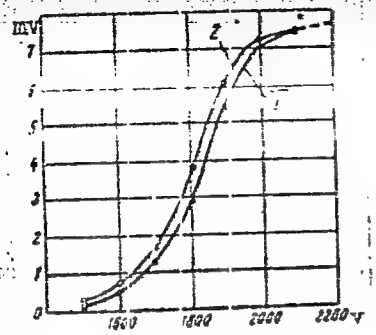


Fig. 1. Pulse height as a function of applied potential

1 - FeK$_\alpha$; 2 - ZnK$_\alpha$.

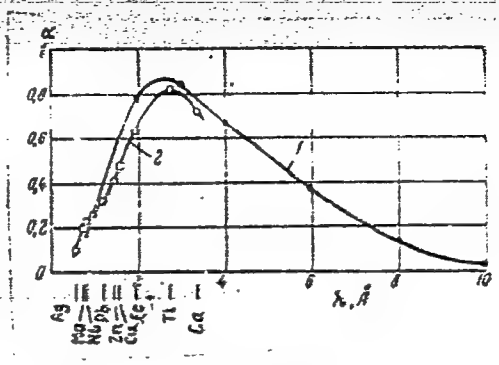


Fig. 2. Counter efficiency as a function of wavelength

1 - Calculated; 2 - experimental.

radiation. It is limited by the thickness of the cathode aperture. Most effective radiation range is 3—4 kev. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Jul64/ ORIG REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4137

Card 2/2

L 40049-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) WW/JT

ACC NR: AP6022031 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0198/0202

AUTHOR: Nikol'skiy, A. P.; Belitskiy, I. Z.; Protsenko, V. M.; Yevlanov, I. Ya; Nazarov, V. K.; Varenov, B. N.; Shmelev, V. I.; Kordonskiy, G. A. 44 13

ORG: Central Laboratory of Automatics, GKChTsMET, Moscow (Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki)

TITLE: Automatic fluorescent x-ray spectrometer

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 198-202

TOPIC TAGS: automatic spectrometer, x ray spectrometer

ABSTRACT: A newly developed all-wave vacuum fluorescent automatic x-ray spectrometer is briefly described; intended for both qualitative and quantitative analyses, the two-beam spectrometer permits programing of 24 lines. The programing unit has storages for these parameters: the Wulf-Bragg angle, discrimination threshold, discrimination-window width, standard or timer pulses, collimator type, sequence of interrogation of lines. These units are mentioned or described: x-ray optical system; primary and secondary collimators; crystal analysers (LiF and $NH_4H_2PO_4$); radiation detectors (proportional and NaI(Tl) scintillation counters); amplifiers, supply packs, etc. The BKhV-6 x-ray tube (50 kv, 100 ma) permits exciting the K-series of elements with Z = 12--60 and the L-series with Z > 60. Data regarding counting rates of pure elements is supplied. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [03]

SUB CODE: 20, 09/SUBM DATE: 14Apr65/ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 gd UDC: 543.426

YEVIANOV, L., inzh.-mayor, kand.tekhn.nauk

Precision of homing guidance. Av.i kosm. 45 no.10 71-74 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Projectiles, Airial)

KAGAKOV, I. Ye.; YEVLANOV L.G

"On the Theory of Self-Adjusting Systems with Search for Gradient by Methods of Auxiliary Operator."

Paper to be presented at the IFAC Congress held in Basel, Switzerland, 27 Aug to 4 Sep 63

ACCESSION NR AM4021936 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

Pugachev, V. S.; Kazakov, I. YE.; Gladkov, D. I.; YEvlanov, L. G.; Mal'chikov, S. V.; Mishakov, A. F.; Sedov, V. D.; Sokolov, V. I.

Principles of automatic control (Osnovy* avtomaticheskogo upravleniya), Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1963, 646 p. illus., biblio., index. 15,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: automation, automatic control, linear control system, nonlinear control system

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

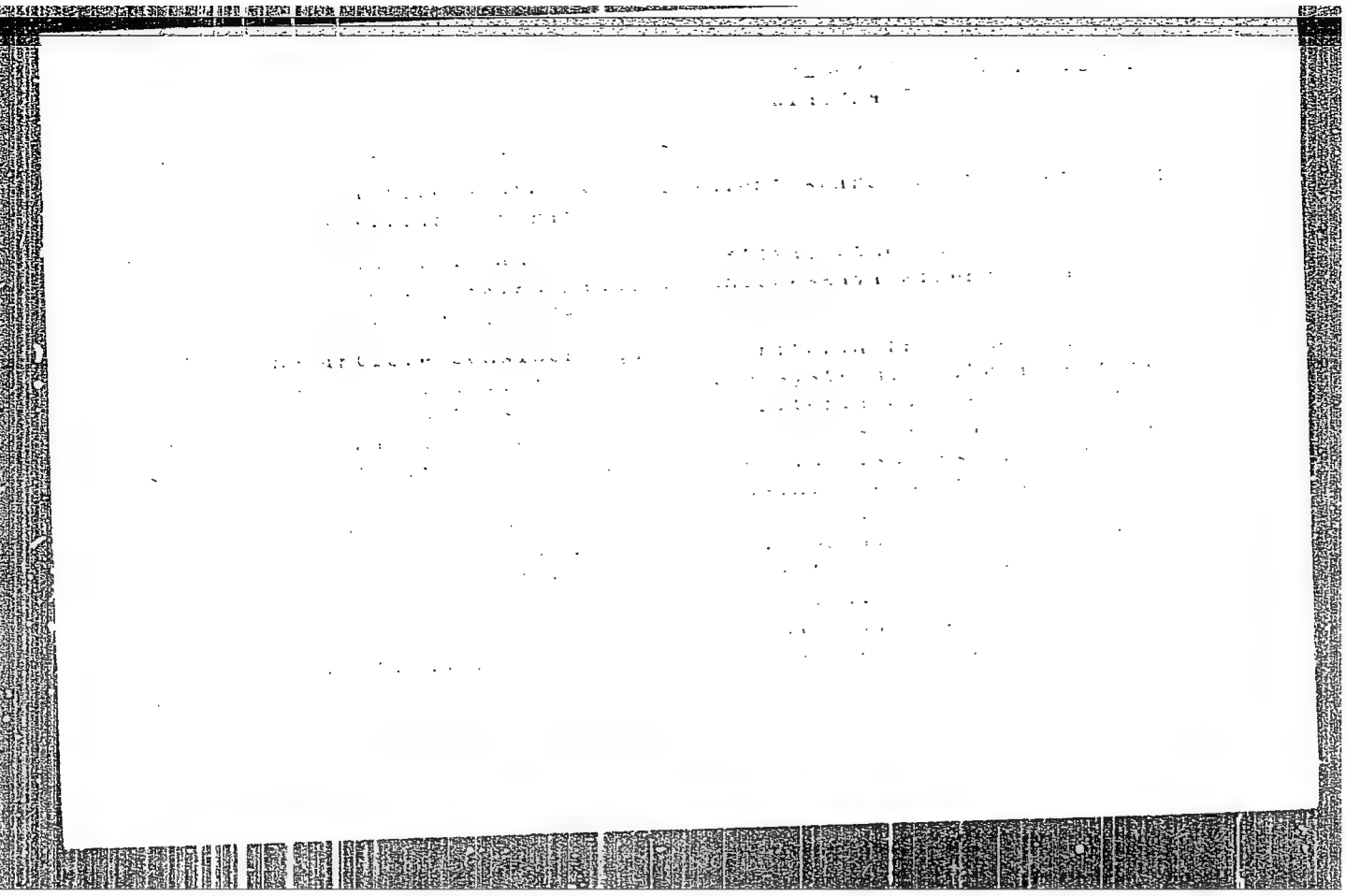
Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR AP4021936

SUB CODE: CP SUBMITTED: 26Jul63 NR REF SOV:061

OTHER: 011 DATE ACQ: 27Dec63

Card 2/2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963010011-9"

...carried out once and for all ... systems where the adaption ...

... adaptive systems ...

POTULOV, B.M., dots. polkovnik med. sluzhby; GAVRILOV, O.K., dots. polkovnik med. sluzhby; YEVIANOV, L.S., dots., polkovnik med. sluzhby.

Military research of students of the Academy of Military Medicine in the organization of medical supplies for the army. Voen.-med. zhur. no.1:21-25 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(MEDICINE, MILITARY
med. supplies (Rus))

VOYTENKO, M.F., doktor med.nauk, polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; YEVLANOV, L.S., dotsent, polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Terminology in military medicine. Voen.med.zhur. no.5:7-11 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(MEDICINE, MILITARY AND NAVAL, military med. terminol. (Rus))
(NOMENCLATURE, name)

1.1710

25408 S/122/60/000/012/011/018
A161/A130

AUTHORS: Sakharov, G. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Yevlanov, N. G., Engineer

TITLE: An investigation of titanium alloy blanks heating

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 12, 1960, 41 - 43

TEXT: Results of an experimental investigation conducted to find ways of heating titanium alloy blade blanks and die forging without the formation of changed surface layer are given. Blanks were heated in a muffle of ЭИ417 (EI417) steel filled with argon blown in after placing the blanks. Argon feed was measured with a rotameter. The material of blanks was ВТ3-1 (VT3-1) titanium alloy. The muffle was heated electrically together with blanks. For comparison specimens were also heated in air. The plastic properties of metal after heating in argon were higher than after heating in air, but lower than before heating. Higher temperature and longer heating caused a further drop of plasticity, e.g., the properties after heating in argon to 1,050°C and soaking for 30 min were: relative elongation 4%; reduction in area 5.9%, and impact strength 4.2 kg-m/cm^2, comparing to initial respective 16%, 43.3% and 6.4 kg-m/cm^2. Heating in air to same

Card 1/2

25408 S/122/60/000/012/011/018
A161/A130

An investigation of titanium alloy blanks heating

temperature and for same time caused full loss of plasticity. A slight change of surface was stated after heating to 1,050° and holding for 30 min in argon, but none after heating to less high temperature, and the hardness of metal rose considerably less in argon than in air. Heating to 950°C with subsequent cooling in air or in argon had no effect on the microstructure of surface, but on specimens heated to 1,050° and soaked for 30 min a 0.065 and 0.030 mm deep changed layer was present. It may be that the cause was insufficiently tight sealing of the muffle or the presence of impurities in argon. The surface of blades heated in argon was clean and smooth, of those heated in air it had fine cracks. Hard changed layer (up to 700 HB) caused rapid crumbling of milling cutters. The changed layer contained nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen absorbed from air. The conclusion is that heating in argon gives clean surface and requires lower machining allowances. There are 4 tables and 2 figures.

Card 2/2

KEVLANOV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; KULESHOV, Mikhail Yakovlevich; LADONINA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Present state and direction for the expansion of forging and drop forging processes; review of foreign practices] Sostoianie i napravlenie razvitiia kuznechno-shtampovochnogo proizvodstva; obzor zarubezhnoi tekhniki. Moskva, TSentr. in-t tekhniko-ekonomicheskoi informatsii, 1961. 66 p. (MIRA 17:3)

YEVLANOV, N.G.; TRET'YAKOV, V.P.

Determination of deformation forces on crankshaft presses for hot forging. Kuz. shtam. proizv. 3 no.5:46-47 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Power presses) (Deformations (Mechanics))

NEVLAKOV, N.G.; RYNSKIY, I.M.; KULESHOV, M.Ya.

Making panels by the method of local forging. Kuz. shtam. probizv. 4 no.11:1-5 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Forging)

38215
S/182/62/000/006/001/004
D040/D113

1.3000

AUTHORS: Yevlanov, N.G., Solov'yev, V.P., and Volkov, S.S.

TITLE: Panels fabricated by successive sectionwise stamping

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 6, 1962, 4-8

TEXT: Wafer panels of B 95 (V95) aluminum alloy, 12 mm thick, 837 mm long, and 520 mm wide, with 5 mm thick and 22-29 mm high ribs, were stamped in experiments with a new die set on a 2600 t hydraulic press. The mechanical properties of panels exceeded the standard strength requirements, and the metal fiber orientation followed the outline of the ribs. A 13,000 t press would be required for stamping using conventional dies which shape the entire panel simultaneously. In the experimental die set, the bottom half is the same size as the entire panel and moves a step after each stroke of the narrow top half, thus forming 2 impressions; in this way, panels with 8 impressions in 2 rows were produced in 4 strokes. Detailed description of the die design and operation is illustrated and data on the heating temperature and required specific pressure

Card 1/2

S/182/62/000/006/001/004
D040/D113

Panels fabricated by successive sectionwise stamping

is included. Successive stamping in available presses can be used for fabricating wafer panels of over 3 m² size; such panels are presently milled from rolled plates. There are 10 figures.

4

Card 2/2

AID 985

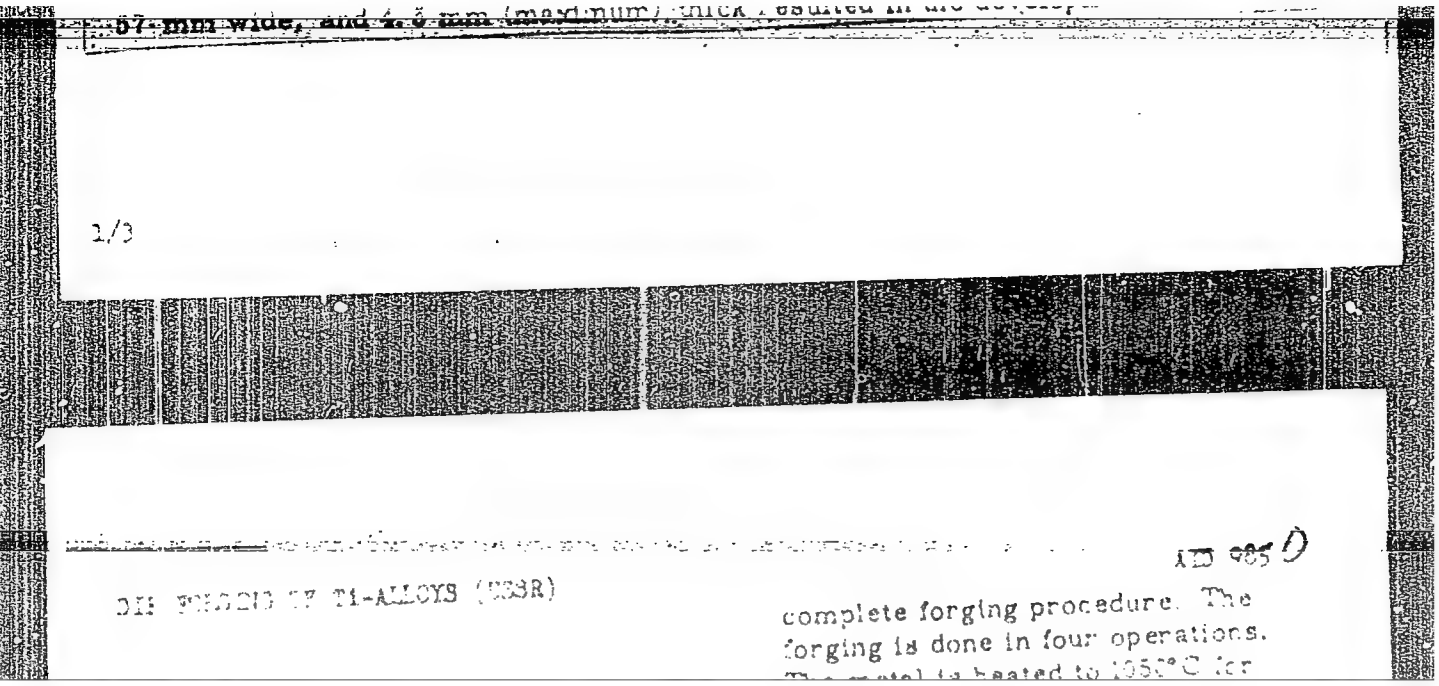
Entire

DIE FORGING OF Ti-ALLOYS (USSR)

Yevlanov, N G IN Novyye protsessy obrabotki metallov davleniyem (New processes of metal working by pressure). Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 75-80.

S/902/62/000/000/006/015

A series of experiments in die forging BT3-1Ti-alloy (Ti155A) turbine blades 225 mm long, 75 mm wide, and 7 mm (maximum) thick, and 120 mm long, [illegible] mm (maximum) thick resulted in the development of a



...67 mm wide, and 4.6 mm (maximum) thick resulted in the develop...

1/3

AD 985 D

DIE FORGING OF Ti-ALLOYS (USSR)

complete forging procedure. The forging is done in four operations. The metal is heated to 1050°C for

flash is again trimmed, and the blade is reheated and sized (figure C). Dies are lubricated with $BaCl_2$ or ASB ename. (unidentified). The surface of the calibrated blades is smooth and without defects, especially when heating is done in argon. Argon also reduces saturation of the blade surface with oxygen. After heating in argon the depth of the α-layer does not exceed 0.05 mm, while after

argon. Argon also reduces saturation of the blade surface with oxygen. After heating in argon the depth of the α-layer does not exceed 0.05 mm, while after heating in air it reaches 0.2 mm. Annealing at 870°C for 30 min followed by furnace cooling to 650°C, holding for 60 min, and furnace cooling to room temperature did not increase the depth of the α-layer and did not affect the grain size, which in blades sized at 950°C was found to be 6 to 7 (VIAM scale). Machining allowances vary with the blade size from 0.3 mm for blades with an area of up to 50 cm^2, to 1.2 mm for blades with an area of 125 to 200 cm^2. Surface quality, macro and microstructure, and mechanical properties of forged blades met specifications. (DV)

SAKHAROV, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEVLAHOV, N.G., inzh.

Liquid metal forging of thin-walled parts. Trudy MATI no.57: 40-57 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

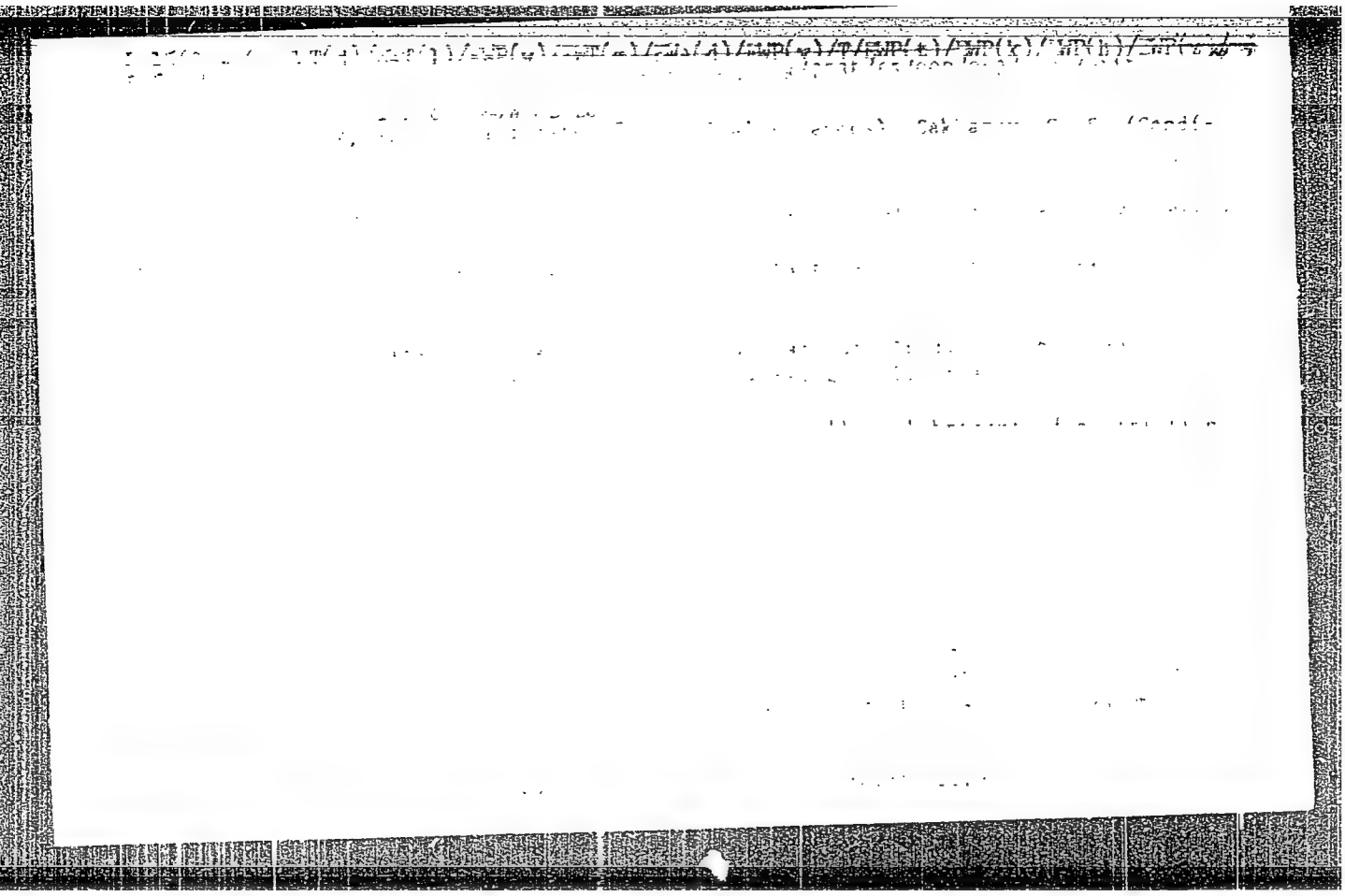
YEVLANOV, N.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAKHAROV, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

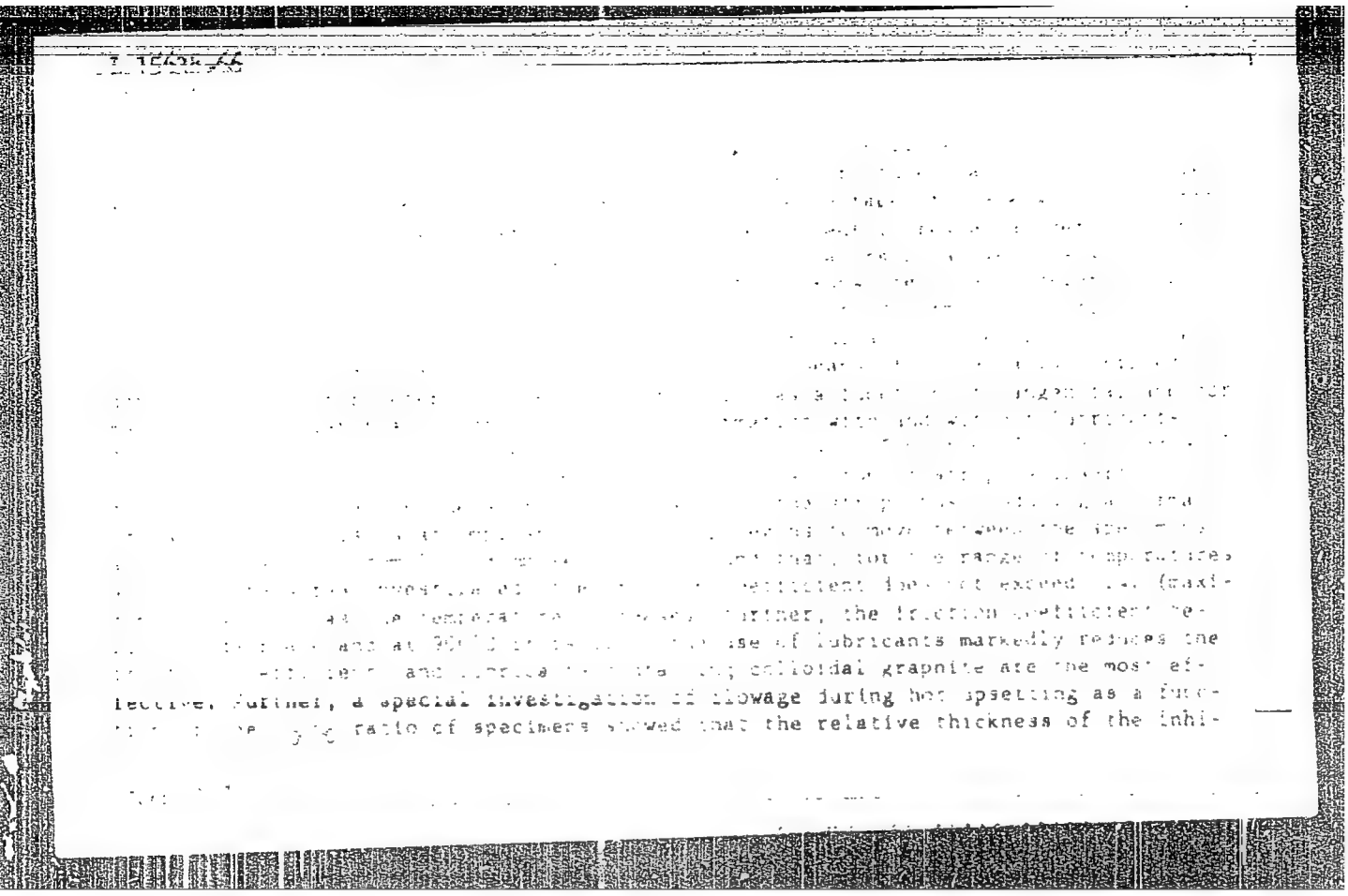
Investigating metal flow in the manufacture of thin parts by forging. Trudy MATI no.62:101-115 '65.

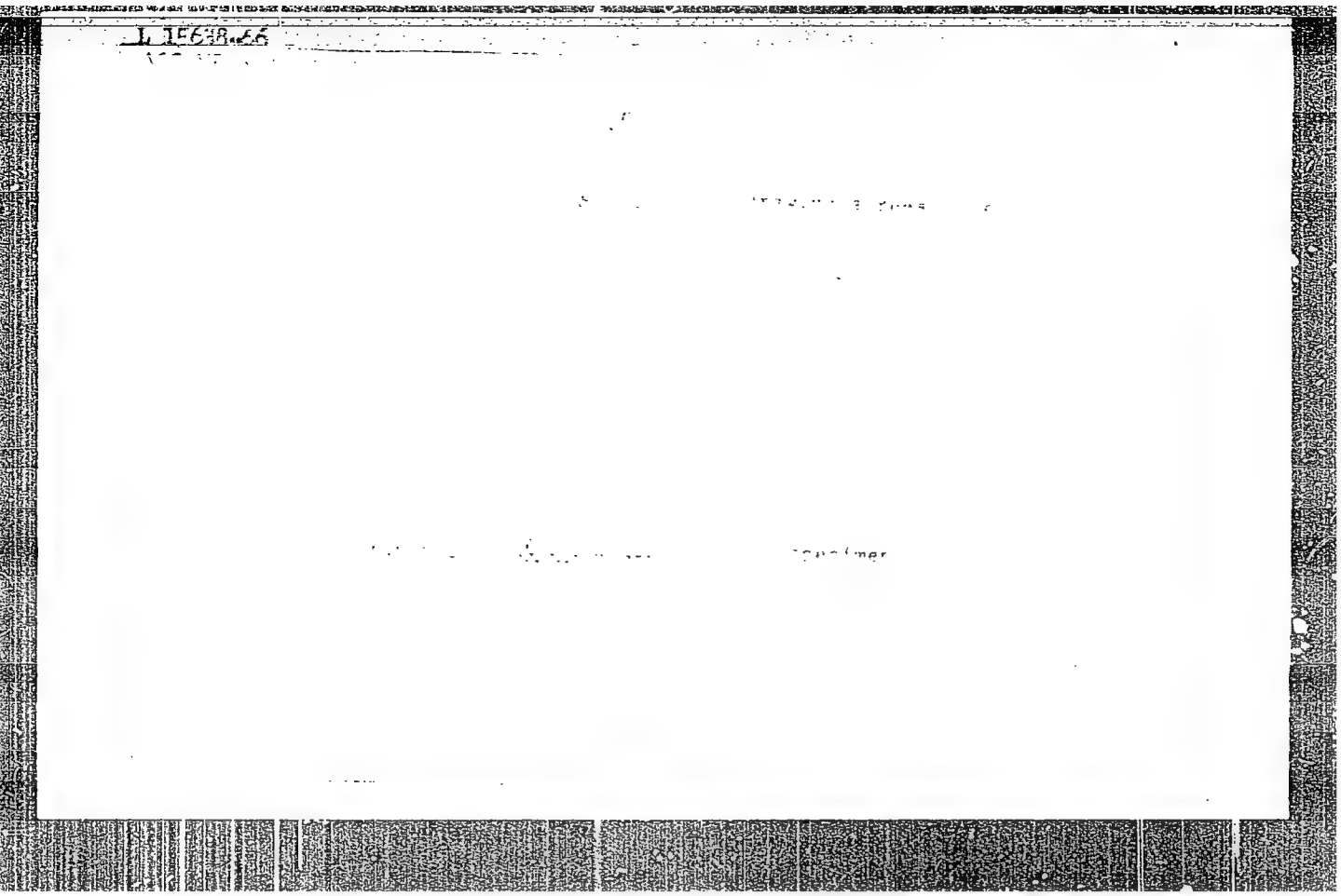
Forging titanium alloy ingots. Ibid.:145-156 (MIRA 18:10)

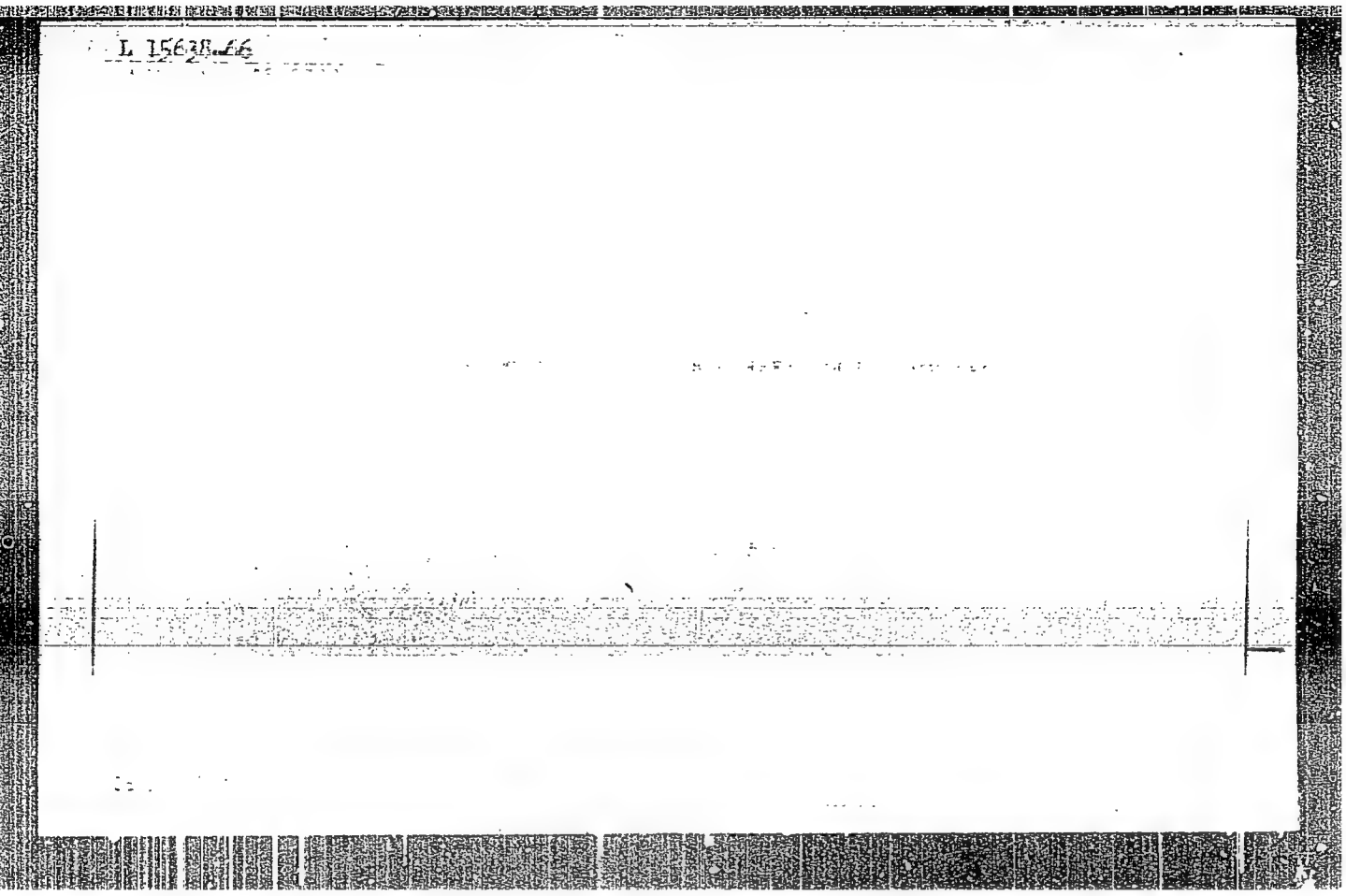
SAKHAROV, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEVLANOV, N.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; RUSANOV, F.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

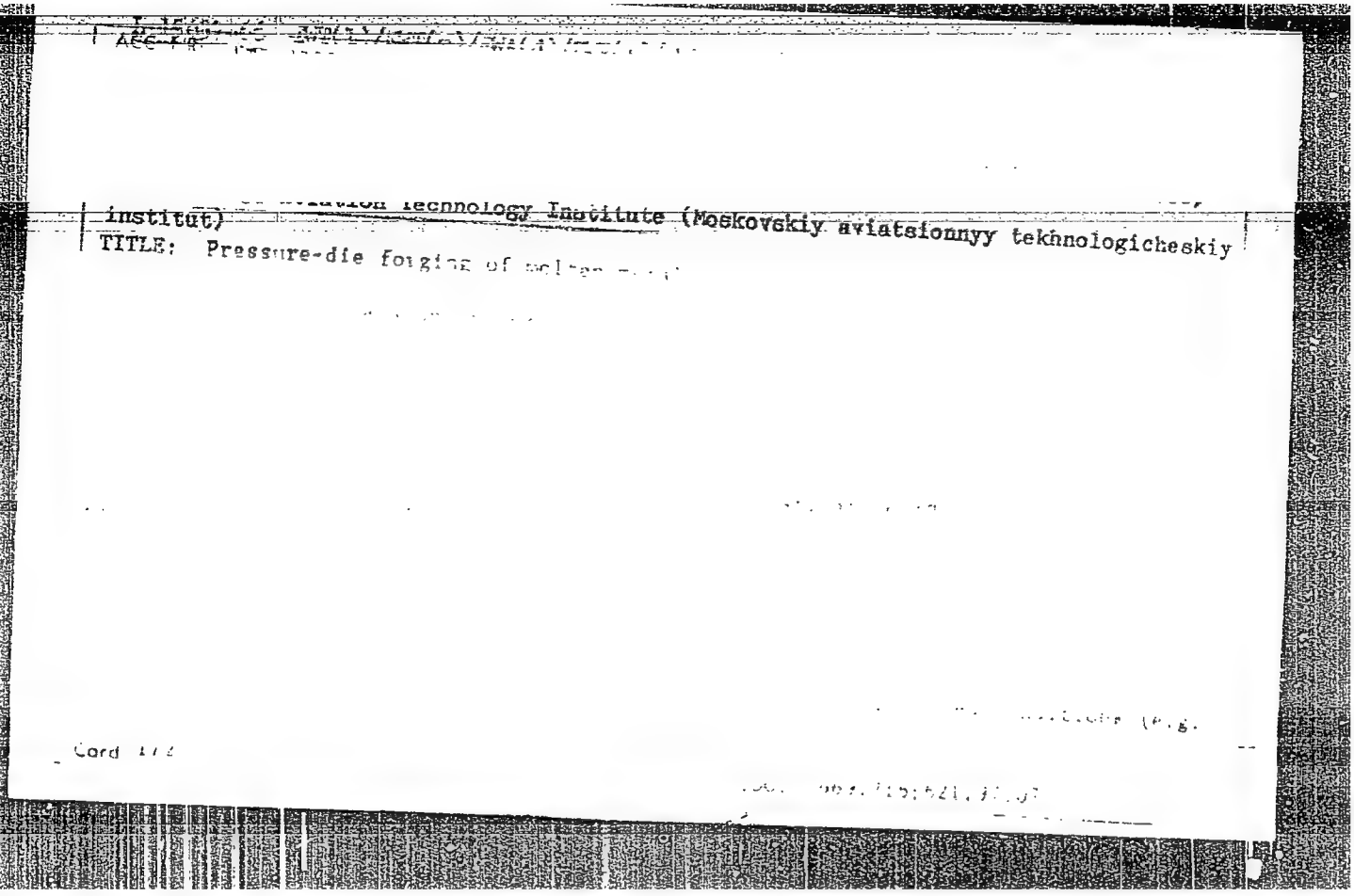
Liquid metal forging. Trudy MATI no.62:116-134 '65. (MIRA 18:10)





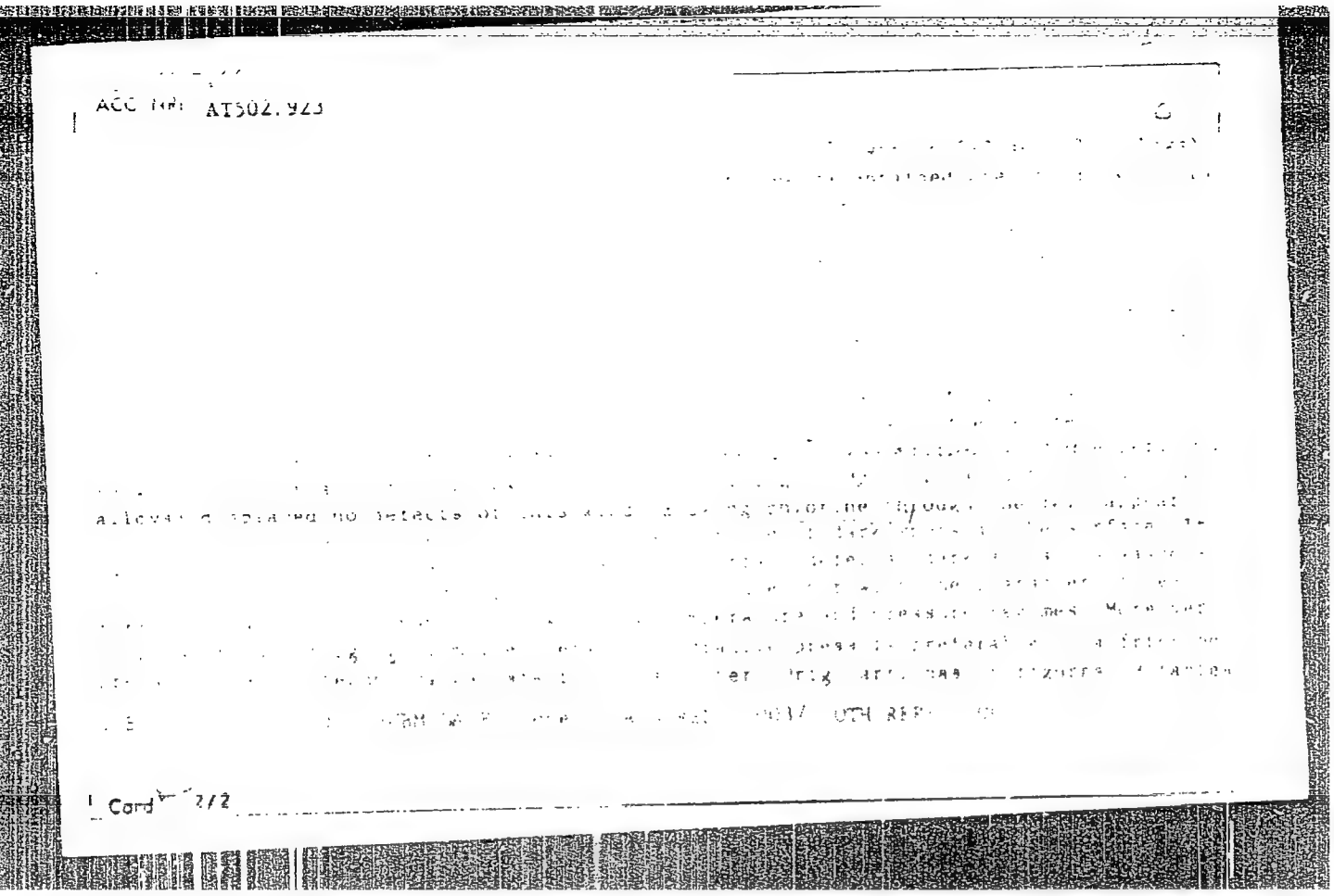


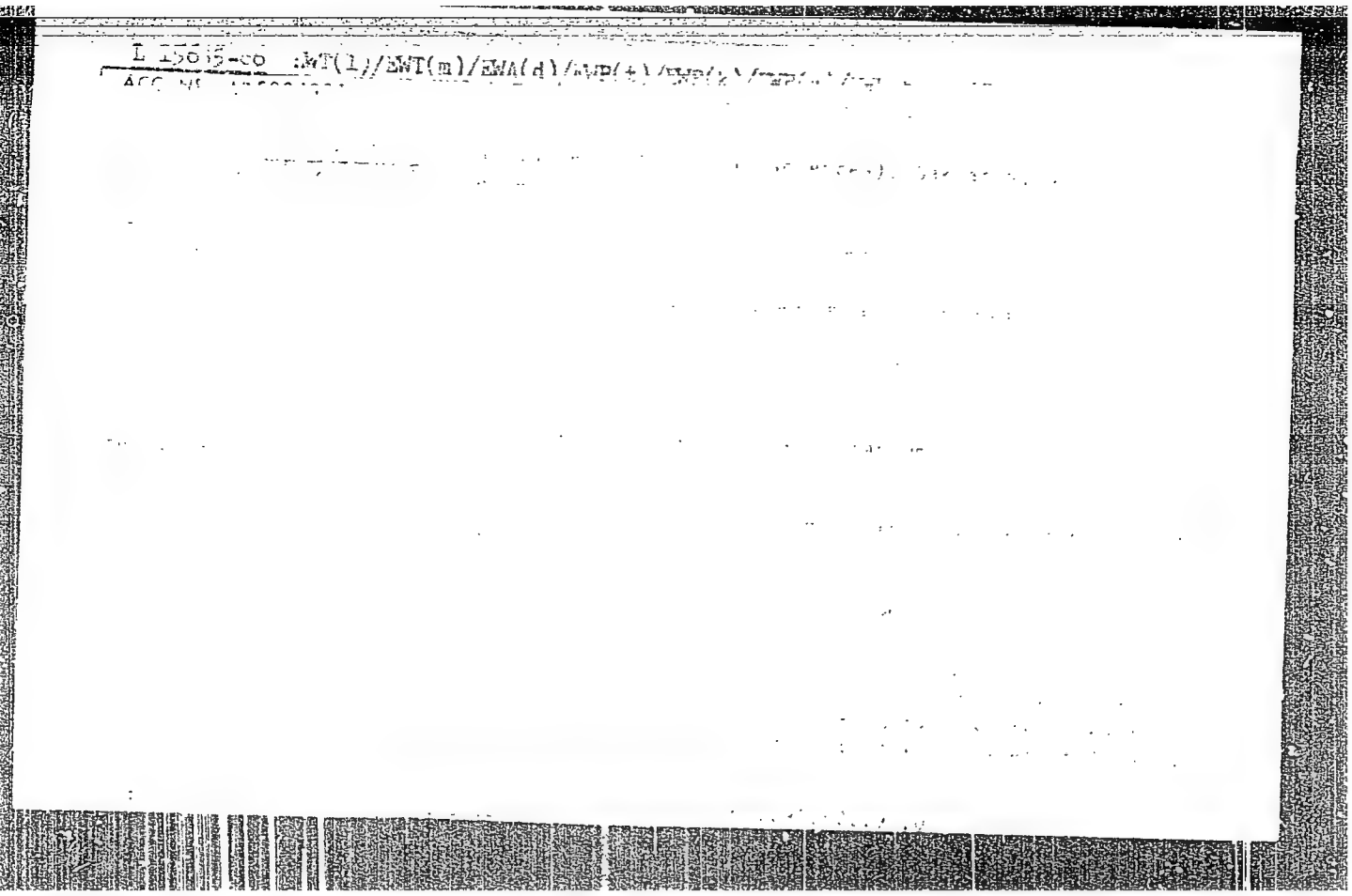


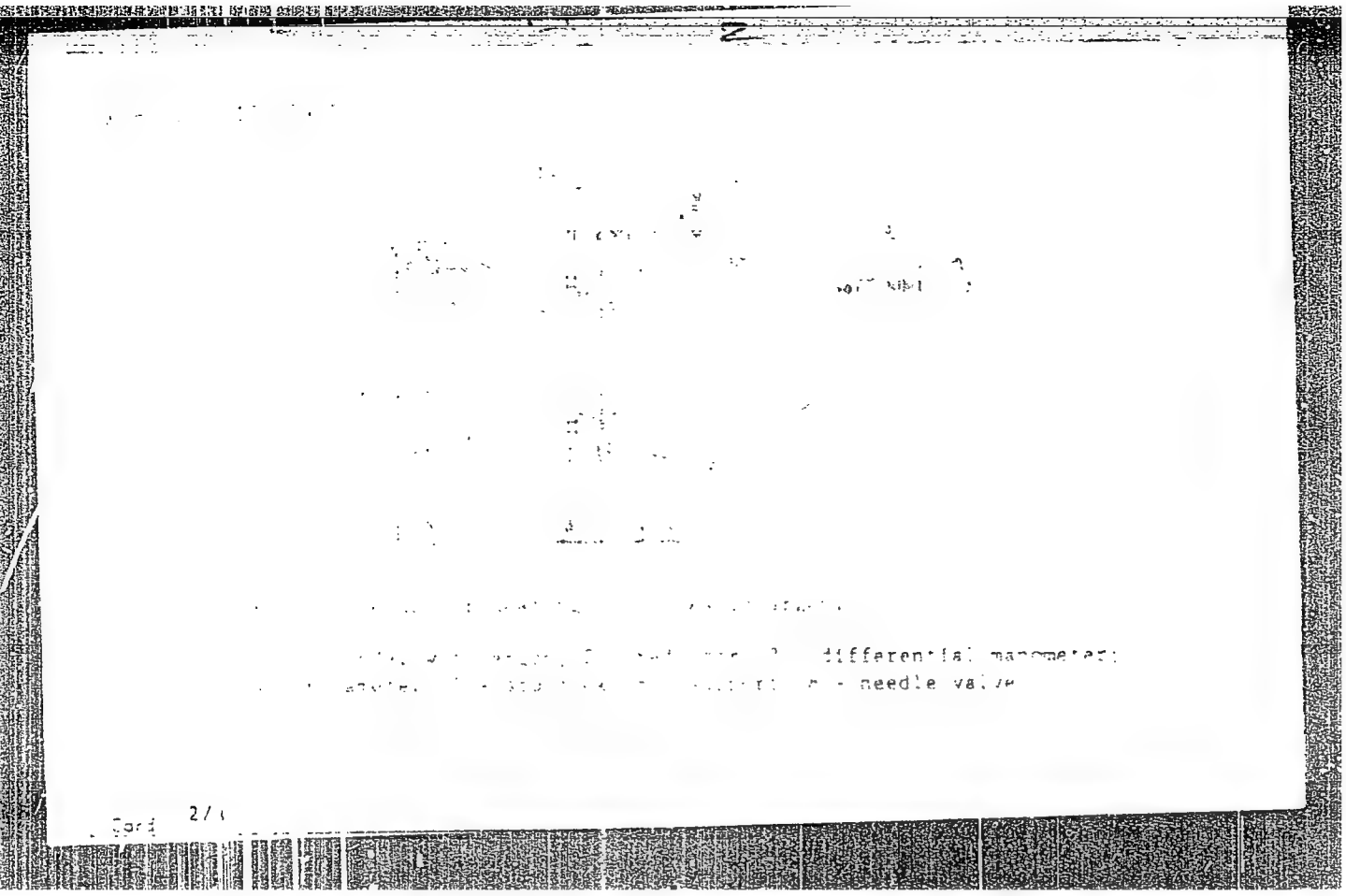


institut)
TITLE: Pressure-die forging of

Card 1/2







L 15625-65
ACC NR AP5027925

ated with oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen, heating in an argon atmosphere leads to the formation of this layer only at temperatures beginning with 1000°C. Further, this layer forms more intensively on alloys with an $\alpha + \beta$ structure, since the oxidation of these alloys occurs along grain boundaries. The hardness and brittleness of this layer are greater than for the base metal, and its presence leads to a decrease in plastic characteristics (elongation, reduction in area, impact strength) of the material and of the die-forged blanks. Heating in an argon atmosphere virtually eliminates the saturation of metal with gases. In the process of deformation and subsequent cooling in air, a thin oxidized layer up to 0.03-0.05 mm deep may form on the surfaces but it does not significantly affect the mechanical properties of the material, since then the surface microhardness is at most H_B = 450, i.e. not more than 50 H_B above the microhardness of the base metal. Thus, heating in the protective argon atmosphere makes it possible to obtain blanks with a clean surface, to reduce the machining tolerances and labor requirement, to preserve a higher technological plasticity of the material, and to reduce the hardness of the surface layer and hence to enhance the durability of cutting tools during machining. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 3/3

YEVLANOV, O.V., inzh.; IL'CHENKO, P.P., elektromonter

Device for checking voltage indicators. Energetik 10 no.5:25-26 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Electric power distribution--Equipment and supplies)

S/081/62/000/009/018/075
B158/B101

11.7100

AUTHORS: Anisonyan, A. A., Yevlanov, S. F.

TITLE: The effect of pressure, temperature and composition on the ignition induction period of methane-oxygen mixtures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 70, abstract 9B476 (Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t prirodn. gazov, no. 12, 1961, 103 - 117)

TEXT: The mixture $2CH_4 + O_2$ was studied by the by-pass method to find out how the induction period (τ) of spontaneous ignition depended on temperature T at a pressure p of 10 atm and on p at 420°C. The test results gave values of $\gamma = 24{,}000$ and $n = 2.7$ in the formula $p^n \cdot \exp(-\gamma/T)\tau = \text{const}$. The value of τ falls abruptly with increase in the quantity of O_2 in the mixture, which leads to an assumption regarding the stabilization of methane flames in tunnel-type burners in a zone with excess O_2. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

0814 — All-Union Sci Res Inst Natural Gas - Moscow

YUDIN, Anatoliy Ivanovich; YEVLANOV, S.N., nauchnyy redaktor; VERKHOVINA, T.M., redaktor; LEDNEVA, N.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Impulse methods of modulation in multiple signal telephone systems] Impul'snye metody moduliatsii pro mnogokratnom telefonirovanii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1956. 54 p. (Telephone) (MLRA 9:8)

SUKHOV, Dmitriy Konstantinovich; NECHAYEV, V.V., retsenzent; KONSTANTINOV, V.P., retsenzent; YEVLANOV, S.N., redaktor; KAN, P.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; KRASNOVA, A.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electric engineering and telecommunication] Elektrotekhnika i elektrosviaz'. Izd. 2-oe, dop. i ispr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1956. 466 p. (MIRA 9:8)
(Electric engineering) (Telecommunication)

Yevlanov, S. N.

KOSHCHEYEV, Ivan Alekseyevich; YEVLANOV, S.N., otvetstvennyy redaktor; KOKOSOV, L.V., redaktor; FIRSOVA, A.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Foundations of the theory of telecommunications] Osnovy teorii elektricheskoi sviazi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, Pt.3. [Nonlinear systems] Nelineinye sistemy. 1957. 186 p. (MLRA 10:10)
(Telecommunication)
(Electric circuits)

YEVLANOV, S.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4774

Akul'shin, Pavel Kuz'mich, and Sergey Nikolayevich Yevlanov

Osnovy teorii elektricheskoy svyazi, chast' 2: Lineynyye sistemy s raspredelennymi postoyannymi (Principles of the Theory of Electric Communications, Pt. 2: Linear Systems With Distributed Constants) Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1960. 221 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: I. Ye. Yefimov; ed.: V. Ye. Petrova; Tech. Ed.: K.G. Markoch.

PURPOSE: This book is intended as a textbook for students in schools of higher education taking courses on the "Theory of Electric Communications" which deal with systems with distributed parameters.

COVERAGE: The book has been approved by the Ministry of Communications, USSR, as a textbook for the electrical engineering communications institutes. The textbook presents not only a mathematical analysis of the phenomena occurring in systems with distributed parameters and formulas for their computation, but also explanations regarding the physical significance of these phenomena. Chapters I and III were written by P. K. Akul'shin; chapters II and IV by S.N. Yevlanov. The authors thank I. Ye. Yefimov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, who edited the book, and Professors A.F. Beletskiy and V.N. Kuleshov for their advice. There are no references.

Card ~~1/6~~

AVDUSHEVA, M.P.; VOSTRIKOVA, V.A.; LIPYANSKAYA, R.S.; SHIYAN, K.K. Prinimali uchastiye: ANTONETS, L.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BELENKINA, S.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; IEVLANOV, V.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHAIN, B.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; LYCHAGIN, N.S. SKAB, A.D., kand.istor.nauk, red.; VORONINA, V.M., red.; SHEVCHENKO, M.G., tekhn.red.

[History of the Kharkov Locomotive Plant from 1895 to 1917; collected documents and materials] Istoriia Khar'kovskogo parovozostroitel'nogo zavoda, 1895-1917 gg.; sbornik dokumentov i materialov. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe obl.izd-vo, 1956. 378 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kharkov. (Province) Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv. 2. Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Khar'kovskoy oblasti (for Antonets, Belenkina, Ievlanov, Shain). (Kharkov--Locomotives--Construction)

YEVLANOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich

[Manual for operators of asphalt pavers] Pamiatka mashinistu asfal'toukladchika. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 25 p. (MIRA 17:5)

L 26565-66

ACC NR: AP6017352 SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/65/000/011/0025/0030

AUTHOR: Yevlanov, Yu. M.

ORG: none

41
B

TITLE: Certain problems of the theory of measuring-integrating transistor amplifiers

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 11, 1965, 25-30

TOPIC TAGS: transistorized amplifier, DC amplifier, electric resistance, negative feedback, phase shift, oscillograph

ABSTRACT: The article presents an analysis of the input resistance of transistor-type integrating amplifiers (IA) with respect to their transfer function and regime of integration. Further, the principal reasons for the drift of IA with direct stage connection are examined, the methods of testing IA are described and in conclusion, the skeleton diagram of a transistor IA with a low drift and a wide band of working frequencies is presented. The wide frequency band is achieved with the aid of a DC amplifier with a high input resistance due to the utilization of negative feedback. It is shown how the amplitude and phase errors of IA can be measured according to the phase shift and amplitude difference on an oscillograph screen. Both components of zero drift (temperature and time) of the DC amplifier with direct couplings can be minimized by using parallel-balancing stages. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 16 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 UDC: 389.6:621.375.4.001.1

L 27782-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG/BB

ACC NR: AP6013009 SOURCE CODE: UR/0410/66/000/001/0017/0027

AUTHOR: Yevjanov, Yu. N. (Moscow); Kharchenko, R.R. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Measuring linear constant voltage to frequency and voltage to pulse length converters with pulsed feedback [Paper presented at the 7th All-Union Conference on Automatic Control and Methods of Electrical Measurements held in Novosibirsk in September 1965]

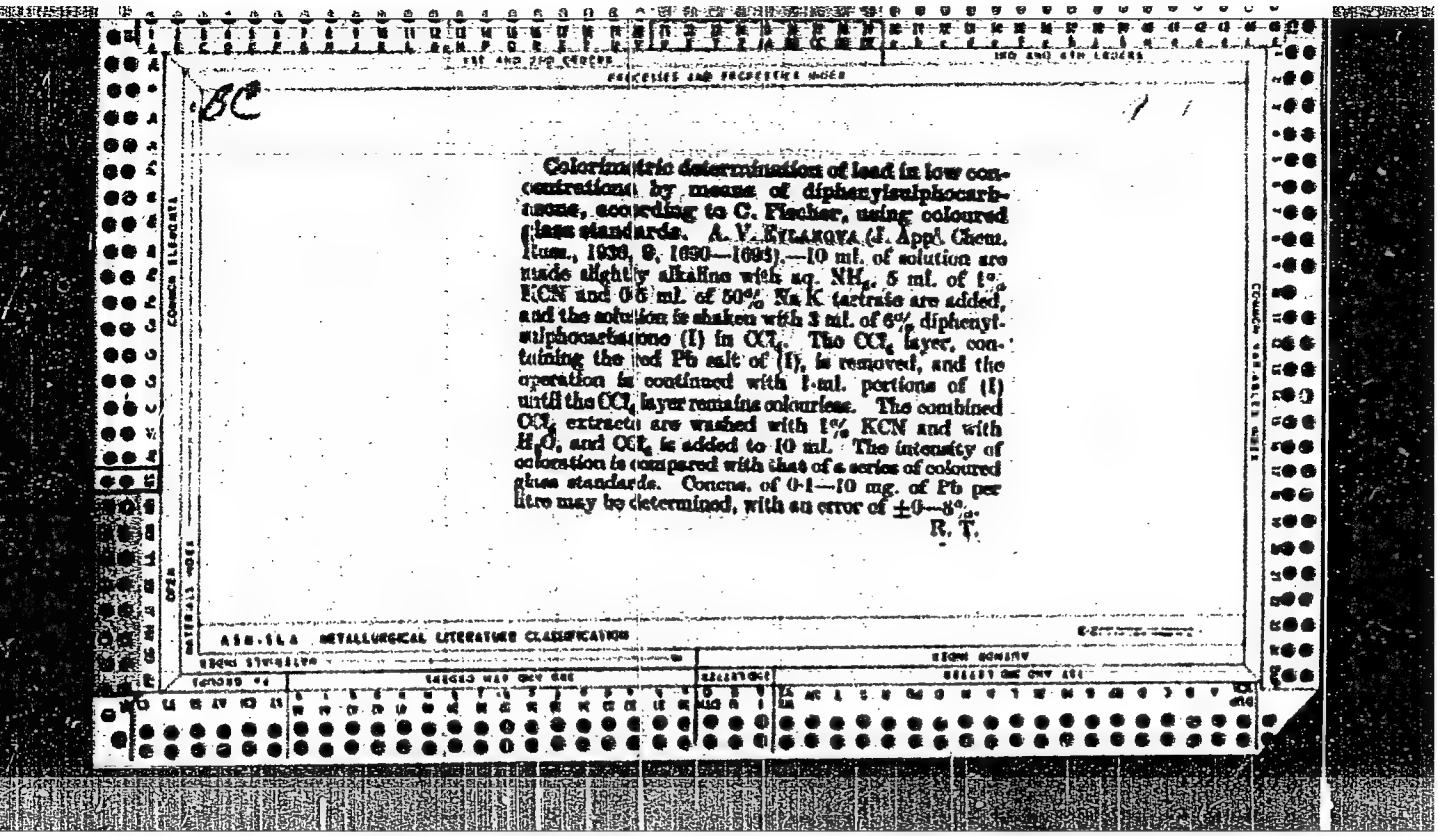
SOURCE: Avtometriya, no. 1, 1966, 17-27

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital converter, feedback amplifier, linear automatic control

ABSTRACT: This paper offers the general theory, circuit diagrams, operating characteristics, error estimates, and a description of prototype operations of strictly linear converters which transform constant voltages either into variable frequency or pulse length output signals. The outline of the principles used for the design of the converters is followed by an analysis of the requirements imposed on the individual elements, and a description of the optimum parameter relationships. In the 0.05 – 5 V range the two converters tested showed a 0.1% (0.05%) nonlinearity, 0.1% (0.05%) stability in 4 hrs. of operation following a 20 min warm up period, and a 0.2% (0.2%) temperature stability in +20 – 50C temperature range. The speed of response of these converters will be discussed in a subsequent article. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE 16Sep65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 UDC: 681.142.621



Colorimetric determination of lead in low concentrations by means of diphenylsulphocarbazone, according to C. Fischer, using coloured glass standards. A. V. ELLAROVA (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1936, 9, 1690—1695).—10 ml. of solution are made slightly alkaline with aq. NH_3, 5 ml. of 1% KCN and 0·5 ml. of 50% Na K tartrate are added, and the solution is shaken with 3 ml. of 6% diphenylsulphocarbazone (I) in CCl_4. The CCl_4 layer, containing the red Pb salt of (I), is removed, and the operation is continued with 1-ml. portions of (I) until the CCl_4 layer remains colourless. The combined CCl_4 extracts are washed with 1% KCN and with H_2O, and CCl_4 is added to 10 ml. The intensity of coloration is compared with that of a series of coloured glass standards. Concns. of 0·1—10 mg. of Pb per litre may be determined, with an error of ±0—8%.

R. T.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

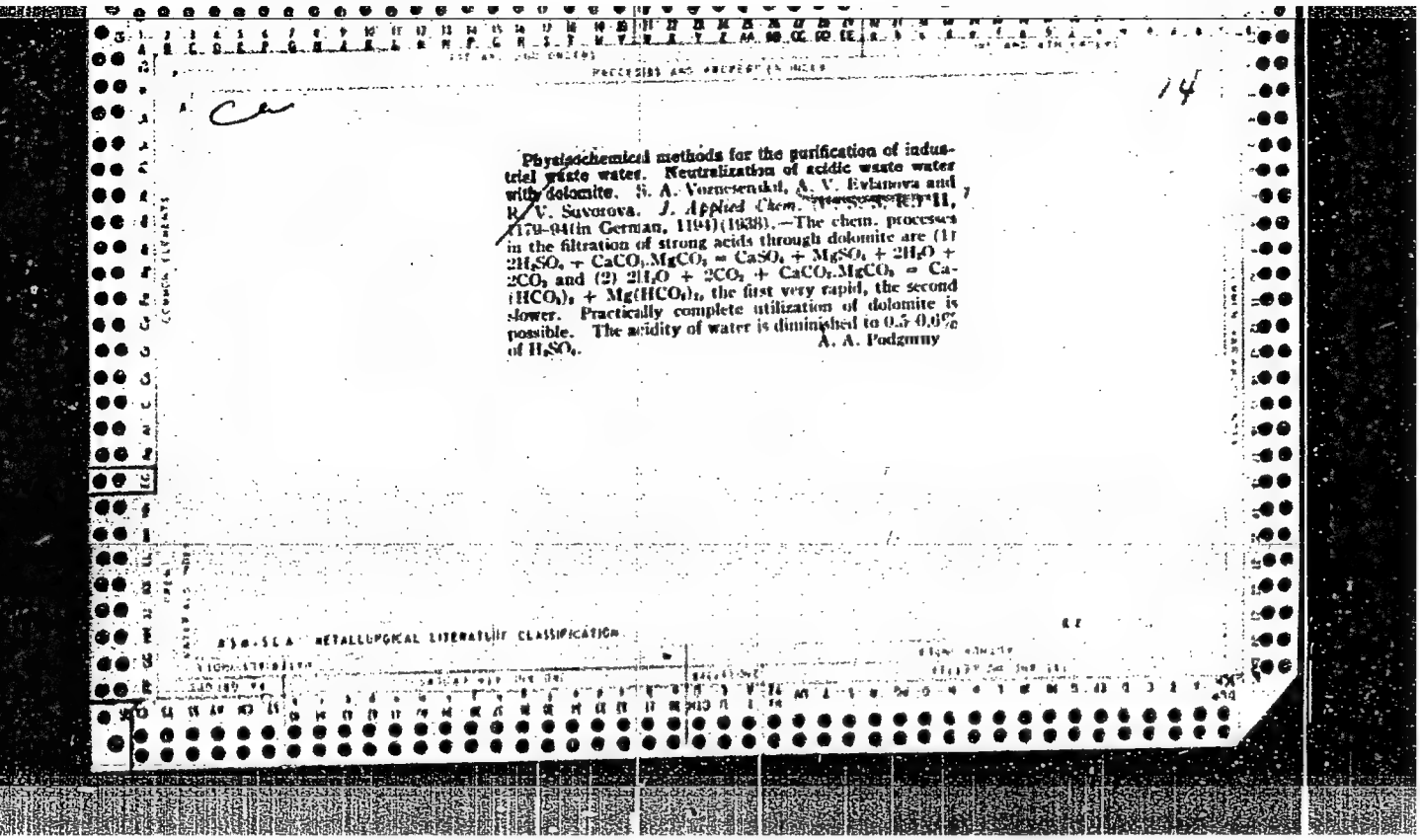
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

14

Neutralization of acidic waste water with dolomite. S. Voznesenskiĭ and A. Bvianov. *Vestnik Tekhniki* 1934, No. 9, 42-3.—Shchekov dolomite, contg. CaO 30.88, MgO 19.87-21.05 and CO_2 45.5-46.67% (hardness 3.5 and d. 2.87-2.91), and Ural dolomite, contg. CaO 30.45, MgO 21.06 and CO_2 45.48% (hardness 4.0 and d. 2.87-2.91), were used for filtration of waste water contg. H_2SO_4. A neutral reaction depended on a certain height (H_0) of the filter above which the reaction became alk. because of formation of bicarbonates. The H_0 (in cm.) can be calcd. by the formula: $H_0 = kd^n \sqrt{l} \cdot \lg C_0$, where k and n are empirical consts., l is linear velocity in m./hr., C_0 initial concn. of acid in g./l., and d av. diam. of the particles of filtering substance. The value of n depends on the form of particles and for the above dolomites is equal to 1.47. k for the 1st dolomite is 0.62 and for the 2nd 1.31. To find k for some other dolomite, it is necessary to carry out lab. expts. Calcined dolomite (at 700°) can be used for neutralizing weak acids, particularly H_2CO_3. A. A. P.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



14

Physicochemical methods for the purification of industrial waste water. Neutralization of acidic waste water with dolomite. S. A. Voznesenskii, A. V. Evlanova and R. V. Savorova. *J. Applied Chem.* [illegible] **11**, 1179–94(in German, 1194)(1938).—The chem. processes in the filtration of strong acids through dolomite are (1) $2H_2SO_4 + CaCO_3.MgCO_3 = CaSO_4 + MgSO_4 + 2H_2O + 2CO_2$ and (2) $2H_2O + 2CO_2 + CaCO_3.MgCO_3 = Ca(HCO_3)_2 + Mg(HCO_3)_2$, the first very rapid, the second slower. Practically complete utilization of dolomite is possible. The acidity of water is diminished to 0.5–0.0% of H_2SO_4.

A. A. Podgurny

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

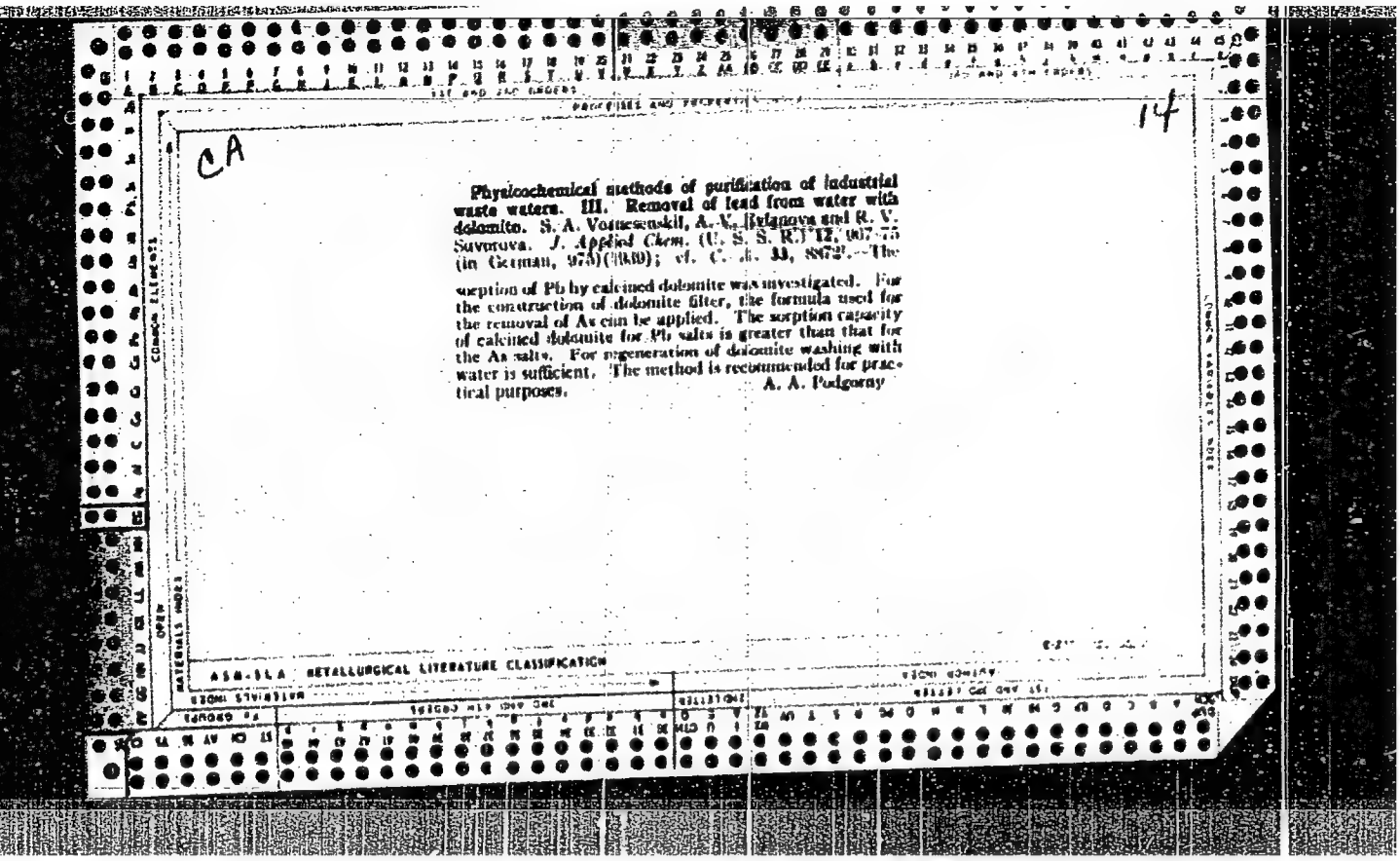
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

14

Physicochemical methods of purification of industrial waste waters. II. Removal of arsenic from water with dolomite. S. A. Voznesenskii, A. V. Evlanova and R. V. Suvorova. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 808-12 (in German, 812)(1939); cf. *C. A.* 33, 6376[4]; 33, 4709[4]. —The absorption of arsenious and arsenic salts with calcined dolomite was investigated. In the empirical formula $\theta = kH - \tau$, θ is the "time of protective action" of dolomite filter, k and τ are exptl. coeffs. and H is the height of filter. The sorption capacity of dolomite with respect of these salts was very small. Dolomite filters are recommended only for water contg. less than 40-50 mg./l. of As. A. A. Podgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

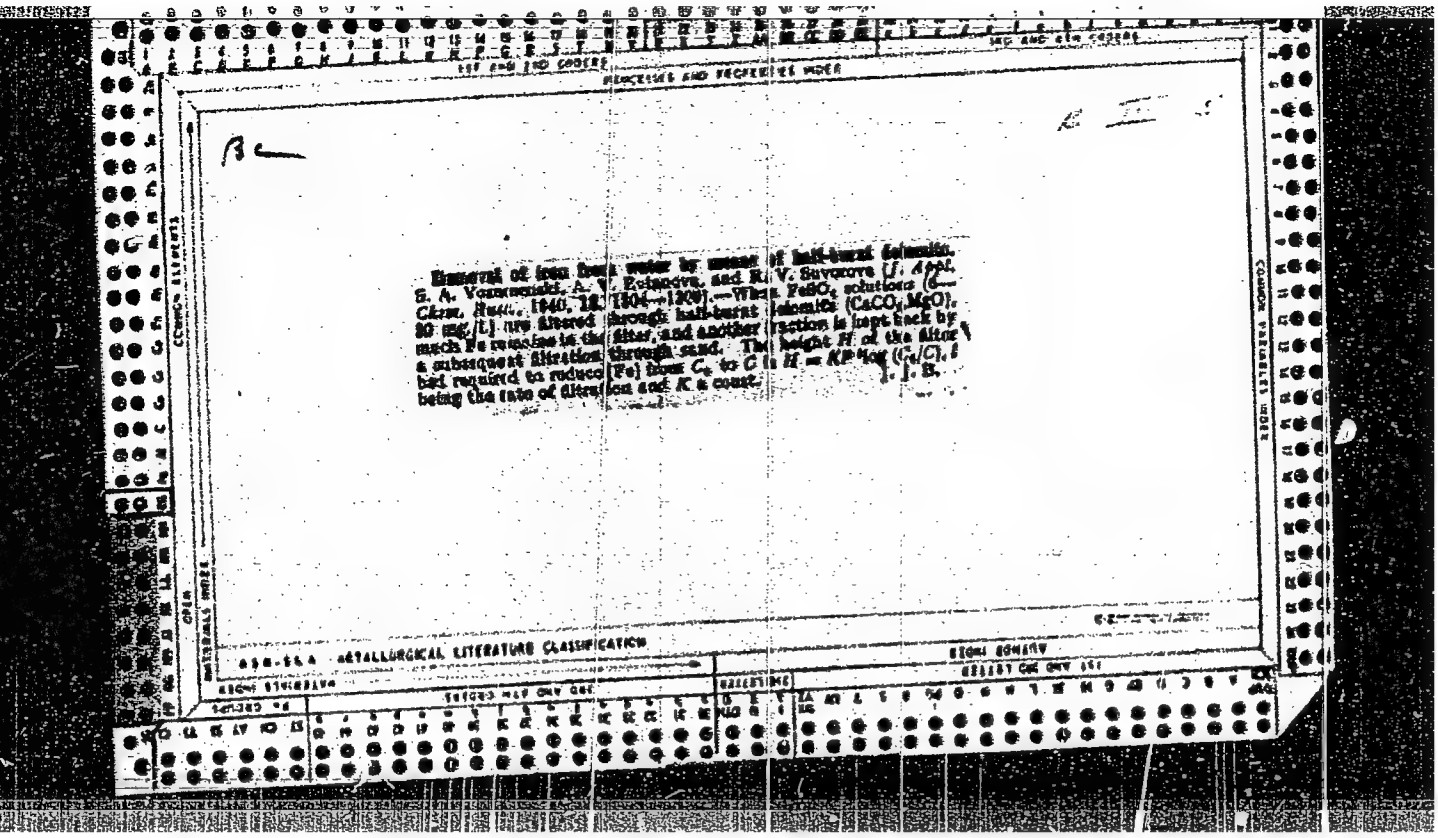


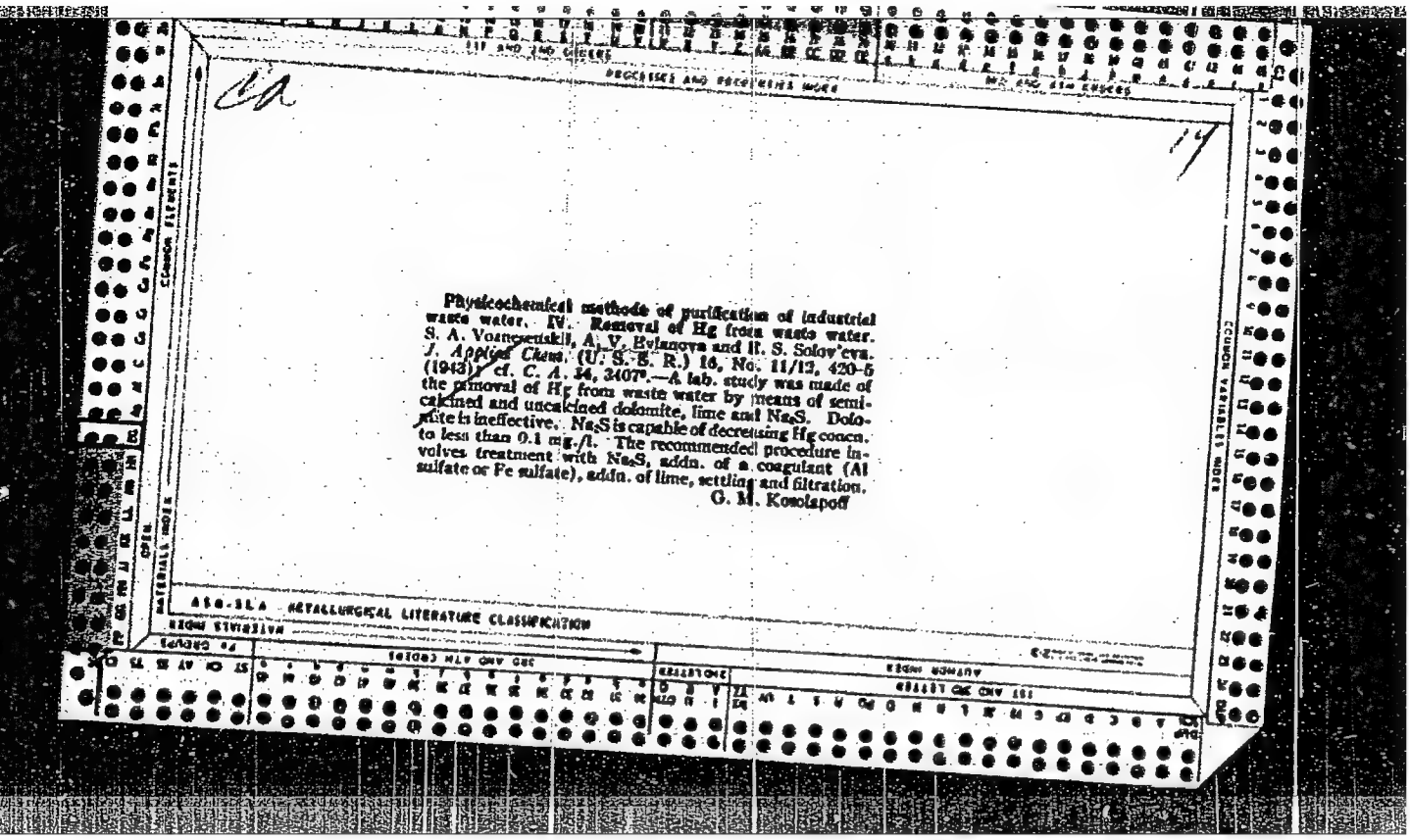
CA

14

Physicochemical methods of purification of industrial waste waters. III. Removal of lead from water with dolomite. S. A. Voznesenskii, A. V. Belgnova and R. V. Suvorova. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 907-75 (in German, 975)(1939); cf. C. A. 33, 8872.—The sorption of Pb by calcined dolomite was investigated. For the construction of dolomite filter, the formula used for the removal of As can be applied. The sorption capacity of calcined dolomite for Pb salts is greater than that for the As salts. For regeneration of dolomite washing with water is sufficient. The method is recommended for practical purposes. A. A. Podgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





Physicochemical methods of purification of industrial waste water. IV. Removal of Hg from waste water. S. A. Voznesenskii, A. V. Bylanova and N. S. Solov'eva. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 16, No. 11/12, 420-5 (1943); cf. *C. A.* 34, 3407⁸.—A lab. study was made of the removal of Hg from waste water by means of semi-calcined and uncalcined dolomite, lime and Na_2S. Dolomite is ineffective. Na_2S is capable of decreasing Hg concn. to less than 0.1 mg./l. The recommended procedure involves treatment with Na_2S, addn. of a coagulant (Al sulfate or Fe sulfate), addn. of lime, settling and filtration.

G. M. Kosolapoff

YEVLANOVA, A. V. PA 153T13

USSR/Chemistry - Water Analysis Nov 49
pH Analysis

"The Applicability of Various Methods of Determining pH Value to the Analysis of Industrial Waste Water," A. V. Yevlanova, VODGEO Inst, 2 pp

"Zavod Lab" No 11

Compares five methods using glass, hydrogen, antimony, and quinhydrone electrodes, and colorimetry with isoamyl alcohol. Investigations were made of waste water from leather, textile, cellulose, and gas generator plants. Indicates which method is best for each type of water. Includes table.

153T13

YEVLANOVA, A. V.

PA 65/49T12

USSR/Chemistry - Hydrogen-Ion Concentration
Sewage Water
Aug 49

"Determination of pH in Sewage Waters by the Organic Solution Method," Yu. Yu. Lur'ye, A. V. Yevlanova, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Water Supply, Sewer Systems, Hydraulic Eng Constr, and Eng Hydrogeol, 6 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XV, No 8

Study of the equilibrium form of an indicator in a two-phase water-isoamyl alcohol system showed that concentration of hydrogen ions in a film of organic solvent not only depends on the initial pH value of the water but also on the chemical composition of the solution. Despite this, the organic solution method usually gives good results because dissociation constants of acids and acid salts are very close to dissociation constants of carbonic acid and bicarbonate, which determine the buffer action of most waters. Method can also be applied to other waters, containing other buffer salts, except in the case of aniline dyes, phenol waters or other waters containing substances more soluble in isoamyl alcohol than in water.

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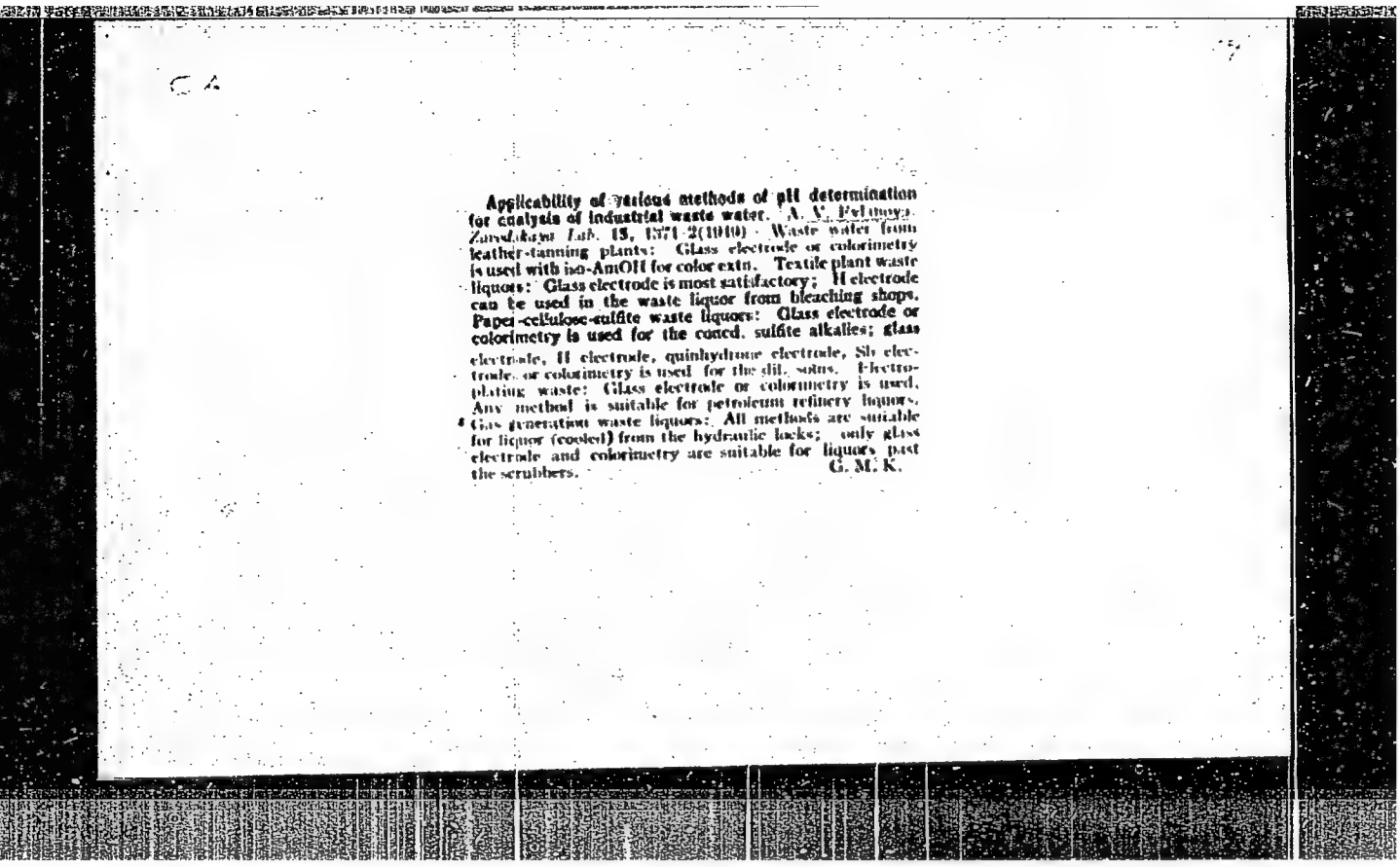

C A

Applicability of various methods of pH determination for analysis of industrial waste water. A. V. Pelipova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* **15**, 1371-2(1949).—Waste water from leather-tanning plants: Glass electrode or colorimetry is used with iso-AmOH for color extn. Textile plant waste liquors: Glass electrode is most satisfactory; H electrode can be used in the waste liquor from bleaching shops. Paper-cellulose-sulfite waste liquors: Glass electrode or colorimetry is used for the concd. sulfite alkalies; glass electrode, H electrode, quinhydrone electrode, Sb electrode, or colorimetry is used for the dil. solns. Electroplating waste: Glass electrode or colorimetry is used. Any method is suitable for petroleum refinery liquors. Gas generation waste liquors: All methods are suitable for liquor (cooled) from the hydraulic locks; only glass electrode and colorimetry are suitable for liquors past the scrubbers. G. M. K.

YEVLANOVA, A.V.

941284

Tekhnicheskiy i sanitarnyy analiz vody v usloviyakh ekspeditsiy. Moscow, 1952.
95 p.

An aid for the production of sanitary-technical analysis of water under scientific expeditionary conditions; published by the Ministry of Heavy Industrial Construction, USSR.

1. Russia--Sanitation
2. Russia--Water Purification
3. Russia--Chemical Research
i. Technical and sanitary analysis of water under expeditionary conditions.
ii. Title
iii. Shtukovskaya, L.A.

YEVLANOVA, A.V.; STEFANOVICH, S.N.; LENCHEVSKIY, O.S.; GENKIN, V.Ye.

Electrolytic purification of spent pickling solutions and regeneration of valuable products. Vod. i san. tekh. no.5:15-19 My '59.
(MIRA 12:7)
(Metals--Pickling) (Sewage--Purification)
(Electrolysis)

18.7300

75977
SOV/133-59-10-38/39

AUTHORS: Yevlanova, A. V., Stefanovich, S. N., Mokina, A. A.

TITLE: Purification of Waste Water After Pickling Stainless Steel

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 10, pp 956-959 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The cleaning of waste water presents certain problems in view of the ever-increasing production of stainless steel which is pickled either in hydrochloric and nitric acid in addition to sulfuric acid or in a mixture of the three. The authors attempted to precipitate ferrous sulfate and an insulating mass from waste waters. Conclusions: (1) waste waters from pickling stainless steel differ in composition, (2) neutralization of acids and metal removal from waste waters indicate the expediency of using limestone mixed for minimum 30 min in concrete mixers /Ref 3/, (3) the sediment formed during the neutralization of pickling waters can be separated by vacuum filters or settling shelves, (4) it is advisable to neutralize wash water separately /Ref 3/ and after limestone treatment and settling return to the shop, (5) the presence of

Card 1/2

Purification of Waste Water After Pickling Stainless Steel

75977
SOV/133-59-10-38/39

potassium nitrate and sodium chloride does not hinder the formation of ferrous sulfate crystals which meet State Standard (GOST 6984-54) requirements for $FeSO_4$ concentration but have minor contents of nickel, chrome, and chlorides as well as traces of nitrates, (6) vacuum crystallizers are recommended for precipitation of ferrous sulfate crystals, (7) purer $FeSO_4$ crystals with less undissolved matter are produced by allowing hot solutions to settle for a short time followed by decanting, (8) the production of an insulating mass from waste water after pickling with sulfuric acid and saltpeter as well as sodium chloride admixtures is not advisable. There are 3 tables; and 3 references, 2 Soviet, 1 U.S. The U.S. reference is: Rentschler, M., Iron and Steel Engineer, 1939, pp 52-62.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Water Supply, Sewer Systems, Hydrotechnical Structures and Hydrogeological Engineering (N.-i. institut VODGEO)

Card 2/2

LUR'YE, Yu.Yu., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; YEVLANOVA, A.V., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; GENKIN, V. Ye.; STEFANOVICH, S.N.

Purfication of waste waters from factories manufacturing flavoring essences. Zhur. VKHO 6 no.2:181-197 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Sewage disposal) (Flavoring essences)

KOVAL', Yu.F.; YEVLANOVA, L.I.

Accelerated excretion of radioiodine from the organism. Med. rad. 10 no.2:41-44 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra voyenno-polevoy terapii (nachal'nik - prof. Ye.B. Zakrzhevskiy) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova, Leningrad.

BABICHENKO, L.; ALASHEVA, P.; YEVLANOVA, N.

Rapid determination of the quantity of dry ingredients in foods. Obshchestv.pit. no.1:21-22 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii prigotovleniya pishchi Moskovskogo instituta narodnogo khozyaystva im. G.V.Plekhanova.
(Food--Analysis)

POKROVSKIY, N. L.; YEVLANOVA, N. F.; KIRICHENKO, V. V.

Effect of impurities on polymorphic transformations in lead.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 14 no.4:564-568 O '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

(Lead—Metallography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

YEVLANT'YEV, A.M.

Mechanical arm for a press. Mashinostroitel' no.10:8 O '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

YEVLASHENKO, F.V., starshiy inzh.

New safety engineering rules for the maintenance and repair of signaling and communication devices. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 5 no.5:12-13 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Otdel signalizatsii, tsentralizatsii i blokirovki Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Railroads--Signaling)
(Railroads--Communication systems)

YEVLASHENKO, F.V., starshiy inzh.

Safety measures in servicing the high-voltage lines of automatic block systems. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 5 no.12:19-20 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)

YEVLASHENKO, Fedor Vasil'yevich; GRINIKH, A.K., inzh., retsenzent; KAPLAN, Ye.D., inzh., retsenzent; KOVIKAS, M.N., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Safety engineering in signaling and communications] Tekhnika bezopasnosti v khoziaistve signalizatsii i sviazi. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 143 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Railroads--Signaling)
(Electric lines--Overhead)

TULUPOV, V.A.; YEVLASHEVA, T.I. (Moskva)

Homogeneous catalytic hydrogenation. Report 5. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no. 1:84-91 Ja '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut. Submitted February 14, 1964.

YEVLASHEVICH, V., inzh. (Novo-Kuybyshevsk, Kuybyshevskoy obl.)

Brake on the sidecar wheel. Za rul. 21 no.4:23 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Motorcycles--Brakes)

YEVLASHIN, L.S.

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Mechenical Properties of Crystals and Crystalline Compounds E-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6793

Author : Vasil'ev, D.M., Yevleshin, L.S.
Title : Plastic Aftereffect in Metals.

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 6, 1351-1356

Abstract : Steels No. 25, 40, 40Kh, 50, and U-8 have been tested for changes in dimensions upon heating (at a rate of 2°/minute up to 580°) after preliminary plastic deformation by bending or twisting (the specimen being annealed or normalized and deep-tempered before the test). The summary aftereffect curve (change in dimensions for a given heating cycle) represented the superposition of aftereffect curves, obtained by relaxation of the macro and micro stresses, which are determined seperately by the superposition principle. The component of micro stresses was either positive or negative depending on the composition of the steel. The variation of the macro stress component with time was of the same character for all types of steel, namely, a negative after-

Card : 1/2

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties of Crystals and Crystalline Compounds E-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6793

effect at first, which first slows down and sometimes becomes positive at the end of the heating. It is shown that low-carbon and unalloyed medium-carbon steels have a positive aftereffect (increase the strain); eutectoid and alloyed medium-carbon steels give a negative aftereffect.

Card : 2/2

YEVLASHIN, L.S.; KOPTSOVA, Ye.V.

Some practical methods for the spectrum analysis of tin bronzes. Fiz.sbor. no.4:429-432 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Kirovskiy zavod, gor. Chelyabinsk.
(Bronze--Spectra)

5 (2)

AUTHORS: Yevlashin, L. S., Zatuchnaya, L. A. SOV/32-25-5-20/56

TITLE: Determination of Boron in Iron Alloys (Opredeleniye bora v zheleznykh splavakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 580-581 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The spectral lines BI 2496.78 (A), BI 2497.73 (B) and BIII 2066.41 Å (C), that are used for the determination of boron, exhibit a number of deficiencies. Line (B) is the most sensitive but near it lies the line of iron 2497.82 Å (D), which is not separable on spectrographs of an average dispersity. The introduction of elements with low ionization potential into the discharge cloud (Refs 1-3) for the intensity decrease in line (D) renders spectral analysis more difficult. Line (A) is less intense than line (B); it is, however, also accompanied by two iron spectral lines, and is separated from them with difficulty. Line 2066.41 Å situated in the short ultraviolet, which was used for the boron determination (Ref 4) could not be observed in the case under review. A spark generator IG-2 and high-sensitive photofilms (of the spectral type III, sensitivity 11 units GOST) were used in an exposure of up to 4 minutes. The line 2065.8 Å (E)

Card 1/2

Determination of Boron in Iron Alloys SOV/32-25-5-20/56

of the twice ionized boron atom, which is not in the neighborhood of other spectral lines of elements in alloyed steels and cast irons, was observed (Ref 5). The mean square error of a boron determination in steels according to line (E) amounts to ± 6 %; thus, the accuracy of the boron determination with the line (A) is surpassed. The reproducibility of boron determination with this line is mentioned (Table). There are 1 table and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy zavod im. Kirova (Chelyabinsk Plant imeni Kirov)

Card 2/2

YEVLASHIN L. S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5744

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy komitet po provedeniyu Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda. IV. razdel programmy MGG: Polyarnyye siyaniya i svecheniye nochnogo neba.

Issledovaniya polyarnykh siyaniy; sbornik statey (Investigations of Auroras: Collected Articles. No. 4) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 77 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: B. A. Bagaryatskiy, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ed.: Ya. I. Fel'dshteyn; Tech. Ed.: Ye. V. Makuni.

PURPOSE : This IGY publication is intended for geophysicists, astrophysicists, and other scientists concerned with auroras and related phenomena.

COVERAGE: The collection contains certain results of visual auroral observations as well as of the photographing and spectrographing of auroras made at Soviet stations during the IGY. No personalities are mentioned. English abstracts and references follow each article.

Card 1/3

Investigations of Auroras: Collected (Cont.) SOV/5744

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/3

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

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31595
S/169/61/000/010/040/053
D228/D304

3,1810 (1041)

AUTHOR: Yevlashin, L. S.

TITLE: Space-time variations of hydrogen in auroras and their connection with magnetic disturbances

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1961, 24, abstract 10G150 (Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, 1, no. 1, 1961, 54-58)

4

TEXT: The results are described for observations of hydrogen radiation in the spectra of auroras at Murmansk ($\Phi = 64^{\circ}$) during three observational seasons (1957 - 1960). Data obtained by a full-sky spectral camera, and also by a full-sky photographic camera and a СП-48 (SP-48) spectrograph, were used. From the viewpoint of the appearance of Balmer series hydrogen in the auroral spectrum, and also from the spectrum's general character, it is expedient to divide all radiances into three classes: (1) Non-radiant quiet forms of a green color: Their spectrum is characterized by

Card 1/4

31595
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D228/D304

Space-time variations of...

the strengthening of [01] 5577Å and $1NGN_2^+$ emissions as compared with [01] 6300 - 6364Å and $1PGN_2$ emissions. The intensity of H_α is proportional to [01] 5577Å and $1NGN_2^+$ and sometimes exceeds that of [01] 6300Å . (2) Radiant mobile forms of a green color: This type is also characterized by the strengthening of the [01] 5577Å and $1NGN_2^+$ emissions--especially the $1PGN_2$ bands--in relation to the red oxygen doublet. The intensity of H_α is inversely proportional to that of 5577Å. (3) Red A-type radiances are, as a rule, observed against the background of green colored radiances. In this case the lines [01] 6300 - 6364Å are sharply strengthened in comparison with the [01] 5577Å and $1NGN_2^+$ lines. $1PGN_2$ bands are absent, the intensity of H_α being weakened. H_α is not recorded in the case of purely red radiances when the ratio of the

Card 2/4